

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th July 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUDDWAN DIVISION.	1. Burdwan, 20th* July 1874	·44	Weather hot and sultry. Rainfall at Raneegunge over 2 inches, and at Cutwa over 1 inch, but scarcely any has fallen in Boodboud and Culna. Crops suffering much from want of rain. Fever as before.
	2. Bankoora, 18th " "	3·55	Light showers in parts. Heavy rain at head-quarters on the 16th instant. Rain is still much needed in the greater part of the district, but there has been sufficient at and near head-quarters. Sugarcane and indigo doing well.
	3. Beerbhoom, 18th " "	1·58	Showery, with intervals of sunshine. The state and prospects of the crops continue excellent. Export of week ending 11th instant 1,203 maunds, chiefly to the Bhagulpore division. Prices show a slight rise.
	4. Midnapore, 18th " "	1·37	Heavy rain fell at Gurbetta on the evening of the 15th instant, where it was much needed. Over the rest of the district the fall has been from an inch to an inch and a-half, as at the sudder station. Indigo manufacture has commenced, and the yield promises to be very abundant. The aous or early rice crop generally promises well. The amun or late rice crop is backward, in general, owing to the scanty rainfall.
	5. Hooghly, 18th " "	1·59	Friday and Saturday clear and sunny, remaining portion of the week cloudy. Wind southerly; a smart shower on Thursday night. In Serampore the rainfall is ·55. The early rice and all crops are very flourishing, but the planting out of the late rice is stopped for want of rain.
	Howrah, 18th " "	·41	There were a few showers of rain throughout the district during the week. Weather sultry; wind from south and east varying. The seedlings of amun or late rice and jute have been sown. Lands are being ploughed for transplanting the late rice seedlings, but more rain is wanted. Sugarcane looks healthy. Unless there be more rain the country must be irrigated by the rivers—Hooghly, Damoodah, and Roopnarain—and the canals.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
FARRUKHABAD DIVISION.	6. 24-Pargunnahs, 20th† July 1874	0·22	Very hot, with occasional light showers. The early rice or aous, in the high lands is being injured in the Baraset and Barripore Sub-divisions for want of rain. It is still doing well elsewhere. Amun or late rice seedlings are withering in parts of Diamond Harbour. Transplantation going on to a small extent in Satkhira and Diamond Harbour. Heavy rain is everywhere needed. Fever again on the increase at Barripore.
	7. Nudda, 18th July 1874	0·64	Hot, and the rain which has fallen is not sufficient. The crops are so far very good, but more rain is required for the aous or early rice and much more for the amun or late rice. The weather has been favorable for indigo. Some anxiety is caused by the early rise of the rivers. Prices are decidedly falling; the average price of coarse rice throughout the district does not exceed Rs. 3 per maund.
	8. Jessore, 18th " "	·89	Cloudy, but unseasonably dry. Wind mostly from the south, south-east, and south-west. The scanty rainfall has been parching the early rice, and immediate heavy rain is much wanted. In Jenidah sub-division the rapid rise of the rivers is causing apprehension. In Magoorah some injury has been done to the paddy in the lower parts of the beels, and the inundation is most unseasonably high. In Narrail the sub-divisional officer says the unexpected and early rise of the rivers has changed the prospects of the early rice crops. In the north-eastern part of the sub-division the flood has choked nearly all the aous paddy which was nearly ripe or about to be reaped. The effects has been, it is said, that there is dearth in every part of the sub-division. This report is under further inquiry. The sub-division had a full ten annas crop last year, and it appears that the injury is not as yet very extensive. Prices have risen at the sudder from 11·8 seers to 10 seers per rupee during the week however.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9. Moorsshedabad, 18th " "	1·37	Comparatively little rain during the week. Sky cloudy at the time of the report. Want of rain is felt in the west, where the amun or late rice is being transplanted. Some injury will be caused to the seedlings unless there is an early and abundant fall. Aous or early rice is sufficiently advanced everywhere not to suffer from a short drought, other crops are doing well. Prices are steady. Small-pox and cholera still linger in the Sudder Sub-division.
	10. Dinagapore, 17th " "	4·97	Heavy rain everywhere. Nothing but very excessive rain can prevent an unusually fine bhadoi or early crop, and everything promises well for the winter crop.

* Telegram of the 20th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 24th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
11	Maldah, 18th July 1874	3.88	Cloudy, with occasional sunny days. Heavy showers on Wednesday. Some damage has been done to the jali and bhadoi (early) crops by the overflow of the Pagla and Mohanunda, but the prospects of these crops are still good; some of the sama (grass-seed) crops has been flooded. The cultivation of hymunt or winter crop is going on. Fine weather now wanted for all the crops—and on the 18th there seemed to be every chance of there being no more rain for the present.
12	Rajahmhye, 18th " "	1.27	There has been much rain everywhere, but for the last few days the weather has been clear. The rice crops are in the best possible condition. The aous or early rice in some places is beginning to ripen. Jute is doing well as also sugarcane and mulberry. Prices have not varied much, but there has been a slight fall in some places, e.g., Nattore, Baraigaon, and Singra.
13	Kungpore, 17th " "	2.95	Slight showers alternating with sunshine. The weather is very favorable for crops. Much aous or early rice has been harvested and sells at 20 seers the rupee. Transplanting going on. Amun rice quoted at 15 seers.
14	Bogra, 18th " "	.42	Weather reasonable and favorable for planting the amun or late rice crops. The state and prospects of the crops as a whole still continue good. A tract in the south-east corner of the district has been inundated, and the aous or early rice will probably be damaged there.
15	Pubna, 18th " "	0.69	Weather dry and hot, with slight rainfalls. The water in many places has drowned the aous or early rice, kawn, and bhura (millets), which are all ready to be got in. Special inquiries with respect to the estimated loss have been called for. The state of all other crops good. District healthy. A case of small-pox and some cases of water-pox reported from Pubna and Dulai police-station.
16	Darjeeling, 17th " "	3.85	Rainy and foggy; occasionally clear. Indian-corn and kawn (millet) in the hills and bhadoi and jamera or early crops and hymunti or winter crops in the Terai are progressing favorably.
17	Julpigoree, 17th " "	3.54	Sufficient rain, with intervals of bright hot and sunshine. The weather has been all that could be desired for the rice crops. Jute, however, is now reported in some parts to be suffering from overmuch rain, and in the north of the district only half crop is anticipated.
	Cooch Behar, 16th " "	14.88	Very wet, especially in the beginning of the week. The inundation caused by river floods has subsided quickly, as usual, and has not done much damage. Prospects continue good.
Eastern Districts.			
18	Dacca, 20th* July 1874	1.44	Weather very hot last three days. State of crops good, but rain wanted for high lands.
19	Fureedpore, 18th " "	0.34	Rain during the week, though very little, has yet proved beneficial to the aous crops on the banks of large rivers, where, the soil being light and sandy, alluvion retains little moisture. The rise of the rivers, on the other hand, has caused considerable apprehension; all the low aous lands having been suddenly flooded. Considerable damage must result unless the water recedes rapidly. The aous, which was in ear all over, and was in course of being reaped, has suffered, particularly in Goalundo, Panga, and Sadarpore thanas on the Ganges, where the estimated loss is about one-half of the crop. Down south in Madareepore, again, where large rivers and extensive waterways exist to carry off the extra flood, the crops are reported not to have suffered injury in the slightest degree by the rise of the Ganges and Megna rivers; in all other thanas of the district the damage is estimated at from one to four annas of this crop (aous) the average loss may, however, be taken at two annas all round. In several places also where the rice was almost mature it has been covered up, and it is feared, unless the water drains off at once, the young grain will be lost. No serious damage to the amun, the staple crop, has yet been reported from anywhere. In a few places, where it was growing in the beds of silted up rivers and khals, the young plants have been washed away by the rush of water; but as these localities are limited, and floods affect them more or less every year, this is always precarious. On the whole the damage to the amun from this cause has been very trifling as yet. On the 15th July the Ganges at Goalundo was 21 feet 4 inches high, and on the following day 21 feet 8 inches, or only 4 inches higher in 24 hours. To-day the water appears to keep the same level; it is therefore hoped there will be a fall shortly, in which case the amun will not sustain any injury whatever. The prices of rice at Bhanga, Madareepore, Fureedpore, and Goalundo have fallen, but at Gopalgunge it has slightly risen on account of the damage to the aous in that part of the country. Specific reports from careful inquiry of the extent of injury done to the aous have not yet been received, but the reports sent on the first call represent the prevailing opinion in the different parts of the district, and may be fairly relied on. From these the Collector estimates that of a bumper aous crop which was promised, say a 10-anna crop of aous remains.

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BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Cont'd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn.—(Cont'd.)	20 Backergunge, 16th July 1874.	5.47	Rainy and crops good.
	21 Mymensingh, 17th July 1874.	3.70	Cloudy and frequent showers. An unusually heavy flood in the Jumuna and Brahmapootra rivers has submerged the aous or early crops on the chura for nearly a week, and caused a good deal of damage. The flood at Durgapore has abated, and the Brahmapootra has fallen a few inches on the 17th. In other parts prospects are good.
	22 Sylhet, 14th July 1874	6.25	There has been rain every day except Sunday. Prospects good. The aous or early rice is being cut in some, and transplanted in other, parts of the district. The rivers are now at their height, and the low lands to the west of the district are well under water. If the water does not lodge too long, the crops will sustain no injury. The sail or late rice plants will soon be put in. Rice has risen a little in consequence of the incessant rain, which prevents people from bringing it into the market. Last Friday the Kazir Bazar could hardly be held on account of the rains.
Chittagong Divn.	23 Chittagong, 16th " "	2.44	A fair amount of rain fell during the week. Weather otherwise breezy and bright. 3.34 inches reported from Cox's Bazar up to 14th instant. Prospects continue good. Cholera seems to have almost disappeared.
	24 Noakholy, 16th " "	2.73	Showery and close. The aous or early rice crop is ripening and doing well, but more rain is required in some places.
	25 Tipperah, 17th " "	5.15	A fair quantity of heavy rain. Weather cool and cloudy except on the 16th, which was clear, bright, and hot. There is a break in the rains. Prospects of both the aous or early and amun or late rice crops continue good. The early rice will now soon be reaped and harvested.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 14th July 1874.	2.12	Cloudy, with steady showers; cool and pleasant after them. The prospects of both paddy and cotton are good. Indian-corn, cucumbers, and melons are offered for sale in small quantities.
	Hill Tipperah, 15th July 1874.	2.15	Rain has been holding off the past week. The crops, however, are looking very well, and there is every prospect of the later rice crop being a very fair one; but more rain is required.
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 20th* July 1874	1.59	Weather seasonable. No rain since the last five days, and the crops are all doing well. With the exception of a few cases of fever, small-pox and cholera, the health of the district is generally good.
	28 Gya, 18th " "	1.78	Seasonable weather. Everywhere the crops are in a prosperous condition.
	29 Shahabad, 18th " "	2.96	Bright and clear, with occasional showers. The condition of the crops is very favorable, the weather at present being all that could be desired. Health, good.
	30 Tirhoot, 18th " "	1.73	Weather cloudy and hot. In Tajpore sub-division 68 inch of rain fell during the week; clear weather has done much good. All bhadoi or early crops excellent. In Hajepore sub-division 2.16 inches of rain fell during the week; the prospects of the crops are excellent. The sun has dissipated all fear of failure. In Mudhoobunnee Sub-division 1.03 inches of rain fell during the week. Bhadoi or early crops very promising. Transplanting of paddy going on in every part of the Sub-division. Small quantities of murwa (millet) have ripened. Too much rain has fallen in some places, resulting in the destruction of the early crop. Report from Durbhanga not received. In Seetamurhee the overflowing of Bagmutty has caused damage to murwa (millet). The last few days' sun has done much good to the bhadoi or early crops in the Sudder Sub-division, and a few days' more sun will do immense benefit to the crop. Large area of early crops has been covered by the flood of the Little Gunduck and Bagmutty rivers; if the flood subsides soon, it will save the crops to some extent. Transplanting is going on briskly. No disease in cattle or men reported.
	31 Saran, 18th " "	2.15	Rain alternating with bright sunshine. East wind. Weather now bright and promising. Weeding operations are being pushed on with vigor, and though some damage has been done in parts by the incessant rain, prospects are still generally favorable, and the crops give promise of an abundant harvest if only the rain holds off. Sugarcane is in a favorable state. Paddy seedlings are ready for transplanting and are being transplanted in places. Indigo manufacture has commenced. Prices of barley, rice, and gram have slightly risen in consequence of a falling off in the importations. Damages owing to inundation believed to be less than previously reported.
	32 Champaran, 17th July 1874.	Not received.	Hot, cloudy now and then. The last week has been most favorable; slight showers, alternating with bright sunshine. The prospects of the crops are at present excellent. The damage done by the inundation has not been extensive. Indigo and maize have suffered.

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BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, 18th July 1874	1.30	The weather has been fine during the week. There was a heavy down-pour for an hour on Thursday; the fine weather has improved the crops, particularly the bhadoi or early rice.
	34 Bhagulpore, 20th* „ „	1.52	Three valuable hot sunny days during the week. Crops very promising. Cholera and fever here and there.
	35 Purneah, 18th „ „	6.87	Fine and clear for the last two days. 5½ inches of rain fell in 5½ hours on Wednesday morning. The prospects of the crops have improved. The cessation of the rain has enabled the transplanting of the aghany or late rice to be proceeded with. The Koosy floods have subsided, having destroyed the makai or Indian-corn crop in a large number of villages. Except in a few places, the rice crop is expected to recover.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 18th July 1874.	3.39	A little sunshine wanted at Deoghur and Rajmehal. In Doomka and Godda, bright sunshine alternates with rain most favorably. Indian-corn excellent everywhere. Had been slightly damaged by excessive rain and caterpillars. Paddy coming on well everywhere. Transplanting progressing.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 20th* July 1874	0.60	Frequent showers alternating with sunshine. Crops everywhere in excellent condition. A little cholera brought by pilgrims.
	38 Pooree, 17th „ „	.55	There has been sufficient rain. The weather is cloudy and sultry. Sowing operations are proceeding rapidly, and the seedlings of previous sowings are thriving. Cotton is being gathered. Sugarcane is doing well. Prices stationary in the interior. The Ruth Jattria or Car festival has commenced, and a large number of pilgrims has assembled, estimated at 50,000 persons. Cholera has broken out.
	39 Balasore, 17th „ „	.40	The showers during the past five weeks have been slight and partial, and the total rainfall has been very deficient. The fields are dry, and the rice plants in some parts are beginning to suffer. Drought is apprehended, but if sufficient rain falls soon, all will yet be well.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	40 Hazareebagh, 17th July 1874.	1.89	Fine weather, with showers. The prospect of the crops is excellent. The health and condition of the people is as good as can be.
	41 Lohardugga, 18th July 1874.	.82	Occasional showers at head-quarters; there appears to have been more rain in some parts of the district, but the rainfall is very scanty for this time of the year. The crops in Chota Nagpore Proper still promise well; but the weather is dry indeed for this time of the year, and rain is much wanted. Many of the high land crops now require rain, and transplanting of the low land rice has quite come to a standstill for want of rain. The seedlings are growing up fast, and if the rain holds off much longer, this crop must suffer. Palamow, on the other hand, has had a most abundant supply of rain. During the week the fall has been 2.12, while during the last three weeks there has been a total of 20 inches against 2½ inches in this part of the district. The bhadoi or early crops, however, have not been injured as yet by the wet, and if the weather there now continues favorable, the outturn will be excellent. The paddy plants are also said to be growing up vigorously. General health good.
	42 Singbhoom, 17th July 1874.	1.19	Very close. Heavy clouds about. More rain required. Crops reported as beginning to suffer from want of rain. A few sporadic cases of cholera reported from parts of Dhalbhoom. General public health good.
	43 Manbhoom, 18th July 1874.	1.14	Slight showers only. Owing to the want of rain during the last week, the early crops do not promise quite so well as formerly, but not much damage has been done as yet. Heavy rain is much wanted, as transplanting of the rice crop cannot go on without. Another week of dry weather would be very injurious to the prospects of the great autumnal rice crop, as, if not planted in time, the seedlings do not throw out any side-stems, but shoot up in one stalk only, thereby diminishing the produce very largely.

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Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st July 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	Rain from 5th July to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.28	1.50	33.74	11th July	
		Cutwa ...	1.02	0.95	25.56	ditto.	
		Culina ...	1.39	0.48	19.32	ditto.	
		Bood-bood ...	1.44	3.26	23.29	ditto.	
		Raneerunga ...	0.65	0.80	17.56	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	1.03	Not rec.	18.45	4th July	
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	0.12	1.76	21.28	11th July.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	2.40	2.87	25.40	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	2.08	0.17	11.45	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	0.05	18.87	ditto.	
		Gurbeta ...	1.00	0.30	20.49	ditto.	
	Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office	3.43	0.10	20.00	ditto.		
	Contai ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	3.90	0.25	24.67	ditto.		
Howghly	Howghly ...	0.63	1.16	15.93	ditto.		
	Serampore ...	2.19	0.32	16.76	ditto.		
Howrah	Howrah ...	1.35	0.34	12.31	ditto.		
PRESDIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Sauger Island ...	2.90	0.40	25.45	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	1.08	0.09	18.98	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	1.33	0.98	16.17	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Jail	1.29	1.20	15.83	ditto.	
		Buseerhat ...	1.44	1.94	14.74	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	2.41	1.63	17.87	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.47	1.89	18.20	ditto.	
		Barrapore ...	0.87	1.26	16.34	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	1.93	1.19	15.67	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	1.92	0.24	17.50	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.64	1.28	15.83	ditto.	
Nudda	Kishnaghur ...	0.49	0.56	25.56	ditto.		
	Bongong ...	0.73	0.45	20.53	ditto.		
	Meherpore ...	1.66	0.63	24.86	ditto.		
	Choodangah ...	0.35	1.95	27.35	ditto.		
	Kooshtea ...	0.45	1.68	20.61	ditto.		
	Ranaghat ...	0.95	0.32	21.38	ditto.		
Jessore	Jessore ...	1.73	0.78	24.41	ditto.		
	Narail ...	3.56	0.13	27.01	ditto.		
	Khoolna ...	1.90	0.25	22.98	ditto.		
	Jhenidah ...	0.25	0.92	32.43	ditto.		
	Bagirhat ...	3.81	0.81	26.59	ditto.		
	Magoorah ...	2.02	1.16	25.71	ditto.		
Moorsheadabad	Berhampore ...	0.26	2.42	21.79	ditto.		
	Rampore Haut ...	2.76	3.17	23.63	ditto.		
	City Moorsheadabad ...	0.22	1.20	23.10	ditto.		
	Jungipore ...	1.94	3.52	25.11	ditto.		
	Azingunge ...	0.65	3.14	24.91	ditto.		
	Lalgolla ...	1.75	3.99	23.23	ditto.		
Dinapore	Dinapore	3.31	10.18	35.10	ditto.		
Maldah	Maldah	1.98	4.92	23.10	ditto.		
Rajshahye	Bauleah ...	0.24	3.15	22.17	ditto.		
	Nattore ...	0.68	2.62	34.29	ditto.		
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	2.55	14.47	54.33	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunj ...	2.64	7.41	34.80	ditto.		
	Titalya ...	10.18	5.30	53.79	ditto.		
Bogra	Bogra	0.93	7.18	46.82	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna ...	0.62	1.10	29.99	ditto.		
	Serajgunj ...	Nil	1.19	25.84	ditto.	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.	
Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	42.18	30th June.		
	Darjeeling ... { Hospital	9.41	3.01	46.66	11th July.		
Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	7.93	7.17	55.09	ditto.		
	Bodah ...	9.88	7.42	60.42	ditto.		
	Buxa ... { Commissioner's Office	17.13	19.19	102.36	ditto.	From 12th April.	
	Buxa ... { Civil Surgeon's	18.80	18.84	115.48	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	16.25	14.00	83.98	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.							

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	Rain from 5th to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.	
	Dacca	{ Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	1.05	0.90	29.40	11th July.	
		{ Hospital ...	0.91	0.68	30.37	ditto.	
		{ Moonsheegunge ...	1.48	0.77	32.24	ditto.	
		{ Manickgunge ...	0.36	0.22	26.32	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	{ Fureedpore ...	0.35	0.23	34.16	ditto.	
		{ Goalundo ...	0.96	0.13	24.95	ditto.	
		{ Madaripore ...	2.55	0.50	33.05	ditto.	
	Backergunge	{ Barisal ...	3.25	3.08	26.17	ditto.	
		{ Peronopore ...	2.18	1.45	17.82	ditto.	
		{ Patookhally ...	5.00	2.41	33.30	ditto.	
		{ Dowlatkhan ...	2.81	2.32	33.50	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	{ Mymensingh ...	5.95	2.31	43.95	ditto.	
		{ Jamalpore ...	0.79	3.12	32.47	ditto.	
		{ Atia ...	1.09	0.35	23.42	ditto.	
	Sylhet	{ Kishoregunge ...	1.75	3.27	38.83	ditto.	
		{ Sylhet ...	2.46	7.21	84.95	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.20	3.10	37.99	ditto.	
		{ Jail ...	0.47	2.98	41.19	ditto.	
		{ Cox's Bazar ...	1.59	2.74	45.75	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	5.36	3.45	44.80	ditto.	
	Tipperah	{ Comillah ...	2.32	4.91	39.90	ditto.	
		{ Brahmunberiah ...	2.02	0.96	28.96	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	1.90	1.22	33.01	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah		Not rec.	Not rec.	24.63	13th June.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	{ Patna ...	3.65	5.32	21.21	11th July.	
		{ Behar ...	4.02	4.91	21.40	ditto.	
		{ Barh ...	4.13	2.55	16.55	ditto.	
		{ Dinapore { Jail ...	2.50	5.70	24.40	ditto.	
		{ Cantonment ...	2.55	5.00	21.62	ditto.	
	Gya	{ Gya ...	1.37	2.28	17.72	ditto.	
		{ Nowadah ...	2.36	0.30	24.59	ditto.	
		{ Arunabad ...	1.41	1.84	16.72	ditto.	
		{ Jehanabad ...	3.99	4.38	20.07	ditto.	
	Shahabad	{ Arrah ...	3.16	5.11	25.19	ditto.	
		{ Sasaram ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	15.38	27th June...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		{ Buxar ...	2.19	2.29	16.29	11th July.	
		{ Bhadoah ...	2.22	2.88	22.39	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	{ Mozufferpore ...	4.40	4.74	19.20	ditto.	
		{ Durbhunga ...	7.87	9.76	28.16	ditto.	
		{ Hajepore ...	2.94	6.71	20.35	ditto.	
		{ Mudhoobunnee ...	4.97	3.83	23.61	ditto.	
	Saran	{ Seetamurhee ...	1.19	4.66	16.62	ditto.	
		{ Tajpore ...	4.60	5.89	22.31	ditto.	
	Chumparun	{ Chuprah ...	2.17	8.71	21.49	ditto.	
		{ Sewan ...	2.27	3.79	21.77	ditto.	
	Monghyr	{ Motiharee ...	3.93	3.01	21.32	ditto.	
		{ Bettiah ...	Not rec.	8.87	10.11	ditto	Not rec. 31st May to 6th June, and 28th June to 4th July.
	Bhagulpore	{ Monghyr ...	8.55	2.25	27.98	ditto.	
		{ Begoo Serai ...	2.59	0.98	14.38	ditto.	
		{ Jamoore ...	1.13	1.66	22.01	ditto.	
		{ Bhagulpore ...	2.31	5.12	26.18	ditto.	
BHAGULPORE.	Furneah	{ Soopool ...	8.11	3.90	30.75	ditto.	
		{ Muddehpooora ...	8.70	2.50	19.38	ditto.	
		{ Banks ...	6.12	2.97	28.63	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnah	{ Sanbora ...	4.41	3.80	26.30	ditto.	
		{ Furneah ...	3.72	6.34	27.65	ditto.	
		{ Kisenegunge ...	9.67	9.14	45.20	ditto.	
		{ Arrerah ...	10.73	7.32	46.02	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnah	{ Deoghur ...	1.43	2.64	20.89	ditto.	
		{ Rajmahal ...	1.80	4.80	17.10	ditto.	
		{ Nya Doomka ...	1.55	2.68	16.72	ditto.	
		{ Godda ...	3.85	2.05	18.70	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 29th June to 4th July 1874.	Rain from 5th July to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.								
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	0'10	2'40	27'06	11th July.		
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	0'30	1'97	27'40	ditto.		
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	1'70	Not rec.	22'55	4th July.		
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	0'90	ditto	10'00	ditto.		
		Cuttack ... { Jagatsingapore ...	0'80	ditto	14'25	ditto.		
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	4'20	0'40	14'01	11th July.		
	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	0'95	0'17	13'99	ditto.		
		Khoordah...	0'84	3'22	22'15	ditto.		
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Nil	0'23	11'37	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck ...	0'13	0'60	17'68	ditto.		
		Jellasure ...	1'17	2'27	19'16	ditto.		
		Sorah ...	0'90	1'30	18'39	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Chandbally ...	0'88	0'85	14'93	ditto.		
		Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Sambalpore ...	2'05	0'52	21'63	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	2'01	3'59	22'12	ditto.		
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	4'15	4'67	28'54	ditto.		
		Pachumba ...	1'69	2'60	23'68	ditto.		
	Loharduggah ...	Ranchee ...	1'72	0'66	10'97	ditto.		
		Palamow ...	8'95	2'32	31'04	ditto.		
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	0'48	0'95	17'33	ditto.		
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	1'34	0'50	15'97	ditto.		
		Govindpore ...	3'88	1'02	25'31	ditto.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Cachar ...	Cachar ...	6'54	3'26	68'70	ditto.		
		Hylakandy ...	3'63	Not rec.	68'19	4th July.		
		Koyah ...	4'64	1'60	59'36	11th July.		
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	8'89	10'67	64'43	ditto.		
		Dhobtree ...	4'10	Not rec.	69'38	4th July.		
Kamroop ...	Gowhatti ...	0'59	ditto	48'82	ditto.			
	Burpettah ...	5'11	ditto	49'17	ditto.			
Durrung ...	Teepore ...	Not rec.	ditto	37'44	20th June.			
	Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	36'46	ditto.			
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	4'60	5'37	39'60	11th July.			
Soebangor ...	Soebangor ...	3'38	Not rec.	80'14	4th July.			
	Golaghat ...	3'12	ditto	47'18	ditto.			
	Jorehaut ...	5'60	ditto	61'75	ditto.			
	Nazeerah ...	3'36	ditto	64'27	ditto.			
Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	44'95	23rd May.			
	North Luckimpore ...	ditto	ditto	61'32	13th June.			
	Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	47'61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.		
Naga Hills ...	Samogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	20'09	27th June.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	11'10	18th May.			
	Jarwai ...	ditto	ditto	21'50	ditto.			
	Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	ditto	133'03	23rd May			
Garo Hills ...	Tura ...	1'97	21'60	68'26	11th July.			
	Benares ...	5'75	Not rec.	14'71	4th July.			
	Akyab ...	2'60	6'00	48'80	11th July.			

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th July 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 12th	10	29.086	29.704	85.5	80.5	79	S E	7.7	...	S, K	
	12th	16	29.097	29.615	84.0	81.0	79	S E	13.8	0.05	K	
	13th	10	29.739	29.757	82.9	79.0	83	S	8.4	0.02	K	
	13th	16	29.698	29.644	80.0	81.8	66	S by W	9.7	...	K	scuds.
	14th	10	29.083	29.701	87.0	80.5	74	S W	6.8	...	K K	
	14th	16	29.601	29.610	88.0	82.7	79	S	9.7	...	S	
	15th	10	29.684	29.702	89.8	81.7	79	S W	9.7	...	S	
	15th	16	29.573	29.691	86.5	80.8	76	S by E	9.0	...	S, K	
	16th	10	29.707	29.725	81.0	79.0	91	S S W	6.2	0.21	N, K	
	16th	16	29.587	29.605	87.0	80.7	75	S E	7.2	...	S, C	
	17th	10	29.717	29.735	87.2	80.8	74	S by E	3.7	0.30	K	
	17th	16	29.611	29.629	89.0	82.6	65	S	6.3	...	K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	18th	10	29.711	29.729	87.0	80.7	75	S S W	3.2	...	C, CS	
	18th	16	29.629	29.647	93.0	81.0	67	S E	7.3	...	C	
	12th	10	29.668	29.673	88	82	76	E S E	11.1	0.40	N	b, scuds.
	12th	16	29.591	29.597	88	82	76	S E	18.7	...	N	b, v
	13th	10	29.754	29.780	83	80	87	S W	11.1	0.50	N	b, v
	13th	16	29.661	29.667	88	81	73	S S W	16.4	...	N	o, p
	14th	10	29.704	29.710	87	82	79	S	17.4	0.20	N	b, p, v
	14th	16	29.693	29.699	88	83	80	S	16.7	...	N	o, m, scuds.
	15th	10	29.714	29.720	87	82	79	S S W	13.5	...	N	o, u
	15th	16	29.599	29.605	87	82	79	S S E	11.9	0.50	N	o, v
	16th	10	29.719	29.725	82	79	87	S	8.4	0.30	N	o, v
	16th	16	29.624	29.630	85	80	79	S	9.0	...	N	v
CHITTAGONG.	17th	10	29.723	29.729	88	82	76	S S E	5.9	...	N	b, v
	17th	16	29.630	29.645	89	81	69	S	12.1	...	N	b, v
	18th	10	29.710	29.716	89	82	73	N N W	5.1	...	N	b, v
	18th	16	29.644	29.650	90	82	69	S	7.7	...	N	b, v
	12th	10	29.690	29.782	87	79	63	E S E	4.0	...	K	b, v
	12th	16	29.601	29.692	89	82	73	S W	6.6	...	K	b, v
	13th	10	29.740	29.822	87	80	72	E S E	5.9	...	K	b, v
	13th	16	29.646	29.739	81	78	80	E S E	9.3	0.10	KS	p
	14th	10	29.698	29.790	83	79	83	E S E	3.6	0.40	CK, KS	p
	14th	16	29.616	29.700	81	79	91	S	9.8	0.50	N	p
	15th	10	29.085	29.777	83	79	83	S E	3.2	0.10	N	d, g
	15th	16	29.613	29.705	79	75	82	S S W	7.4	0.10	KS	p, g
MADRAS.	16th	10	29.675	29.767	85	80	79	E S E	4.8	2.00	C, CK	b, v
	16th	16	29.588	29.680	87	80	72	S W	...	...	C, CK	b, v
	17th	10	29.655	29.748	88	81	73	N	2.0	...	C	b, v
	17th	16	29.553	29.644	89	82	73	W	4.8	...	CK	b, v
	18th	10	29.660	29.752	85	79	75	N	3.2	0.10	...	b, v
	18th	16	29.563	29.655	87	81	76	W S W	3.9	...	KS	v
	11th	10	29.740	29.770	84	75	64	S W by W	9	0.30	...	m, o
	11th	16	29.670	29.700	77	74	86	W	3	0.10	...	o
	12th	10	29.730	29.760	82	74	68	S by W	9	0.12	...	o
	12th	16	29.671	29.701	84	77	71	S	6	...	...	cloudy.
	13th	10	29.704	29.734	81	75	64	S	6	...	...	cloudy.
	13th	16	29.735	29.835	84	75	64	S S W	6	...	...	o
CUTTACK.	14th	10	29.788	29.818	86	75	67	W by S	13	...	...	o
	14th	16	29.760	29.780	84	76	67	S E by E	10	...	...	c
	15th	10	29.776	29.806	87	75	65	W by S	10	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.647	29.677	86	78	68	E by S	10	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.732	29.762	86	78	61	W by S	10	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.646	29.676	85	78	71	S E	11	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.740	29.770	84	76	67	W S W	13	0.03	...	b
	17th	16	29.647	29.677	87	77	64	N E	8	...	...	c
	12th	10	29.617	29.599	86	81	79	E N E	2.6	0.40	C, K	u, p
	12th	16	29.422	29.504	88	81	72	E	6.6	...	C, K, N	p
	13th	10	29.639	29.721	85	80	79	S	3.9	0.10	C, CK, N	p
	13th	16	29.645	29.627	87	79	68	S	8.4	...	C, CK	
AYRER.	14th	10	29.626	29.708	87	80	72	S W	4.7	...	C, CK	
	14th	16	29.637	29.618	91	82	66	S S W	4.8	...	C, CK	
	15th	10	29.601	29.683	89	81	69	S	3.4	...	K, CK	
	15th	16	29.623	29.606	79	81	69	S W	1.1	0.10	N	p
	16th	10	29.624	29.707	81	78	86	S E	1.1	...	N	d
	16th	16	29.635	29.617	88	80	69	S S W	3.1	...	K, KS, NC	
	17th	10	29.626	29.708	86	79	72	E S E	1.5	0.10	CK, C	
	17th	16	29.647	29.629	85	78	71	S S W	4.4	...	CK, N, C	
	18th	10	29.636	29.718	87	81	76	E N E	1.7	...	C, CK	
	18th	16	29.654	29.636	88	81	72	S S E	3.5	...	CK, N, C	
	12th	10	29.791	29.812	86	81	79	S S E	6.1	0.80	...	b
	12th	16	29.689	29.710	89	81	79	S	8.8	0.10	...	b
BENGAL.	13th	10	29.832	29.843	81	80	95	S W	4.6	0.40	...	o
	13th	16	29.755	29.777	78	79	79	W S W	7.1	0.60	...	q
	14th	10	29.786	29.807	84	79	79	E	2.9	0.10	...	q
	14th	16	29.695	29.717	82	79	87	S	3.5	...	...	g
	15th	10	29.794	29.816	79	77	90	S	1.5	...	...	o
	15th	16	29.675	29.696	84	79	79	W N W	2.7	...	...	o
	16th	10	29.745	29.766	85	80	79	W	1.5	...	...	b, g
	16th	16	29.647	29.668	86	79	71	E	3.6	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.732	29.753	86	82	83	N N E	1.8	...	...	b
	17th	16	29.602	29.623	90	82	69	W	3.6	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.707	29.728	88	82	78	E S E	2.4	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.615	29.636	86	82	83	S W	2.5	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 18th July 1874.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th July 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Ratio.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		lb	Miles	h.			
July	8th	29.622	91.5	80.5	144.2	85.3	81.0	78.0	0.80	S S W & S	...	203.3	...	...	Stratoni and cumuli. Sheet lightning on S. W. at 8 and 9 P.M. Drizzled at 4 P.M.
	9th	.596	93.4	80.2	150.0	85.2	81.3	78.6	.81	S & S by E	...	131.4	...	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Thunder at 14, 24 and 4 P.M.
	10th	.580	90.3	81.0	142.0	84.2	81.3	79.3	.86	S by E & S	2.8	155.0	0.31	...	Clear, cirri and overcast. Thunder at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. Sheet lightning on N.W. from 7½ to 10 P.M. Rain at 9½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
	11th	.507	90.0	81.0	141.8	83.8	80.6	78.4	.84	S by E & S S E	2.8	160.8	0.36	...	Clear, cirri and cirrostrati. Rain at 12 A.M., 2 and 2½ P.M.
	12th	.644	87.3	79.9	142.0	83.1	80.0	77.8	.85	S S E & S E	1.9	170.9	0.05	...	Clear, stratoni and cumuli. Sheet lightning on N.W. at 8 P.M. Light rain at 1½, 12½ P.M., 14 and 4½ P.M.
	13th	.684	89.0	79.5	138.8	83.5	79.9	77.4	.82	S E, S & S by W	0.0	170.6	0.02	●	Clear and cumuli. Light rain at 6½, 9, and 10 A.M.
	14th	.645	89.3	80.0	129.5	84.2	80.4	77.7	.81	S & S by W	0.4	189.0	...	...	Clear, cumuli & stratoni.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.9
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	93.4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.83
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	...
	... { by anemometer gauge	...
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.74
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th July	...	2.46
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	17.03
		27.74

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 21st July 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,692	522 0 0	52 4 0	6,147 0	186 0 0	18 12 0	70 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	132	18 8 0	1 17 0	219 0	6 8 0	0 13 0	2 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	3,692	522 0 0	52 4 0	6,147 0	186 0 0	18 12 0	70 16 0
COMPARISONS.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,763	628 2 9	62 16 4	9,125 0	275 9 6	27 11 2	90 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	134	22 6 11	2 4 10	336 0	9 13 6	0 19 8	3 4 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,763	628 2 9	62 16 4	9,125 0	275 9 6	27 11 2	90 7 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,121	875 0 0	87 10 0	16,434 0	490 0 0	49 0 0	156 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	218	31 0 0	3 2 0	587 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	4 17 0
For previous 1 week of half-year	3,692	522 0 0	52 4 0	6,147 0	186 0 0	18 12 0	70 16 0
Total for 2 weeks ...	9,811	1,397 0 0	139 14 0	22,601 0	676 0 0	67 12 0	207 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,476	763 8 3	76 6 3	18,364 0	569 5 9	56 18 9	143 5 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	160	27 4 1	2 14 6	632 0	20 5 4	2 0 8	4 15 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	8,239	1,391 6 0	139 2 9	27,389 0	844 15 3	84 9 11	233 12 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 11th July 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	97,468	1,25,510 4 9	11,505 2 2	8,06,451 10	* 3,82,231 9 3	35,037 17 11	46,543 0 1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	98 0 10	8 10 9	.....	298 0 11	27 7 6	36 7 3
For previous 4 days of half-year	67,815	80,169 8 0	7,348 0 11	5,48,318 10	2,58,432 2 9	25,689 12 4	31,037 13 5
Total for 11 days ...	1,03,283	2,05,679 12 9	18,853 3 1	14,14,769 20	6,40,663 12 0	58,727 10 3	77,580 13 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year ...	1,11,457	129,779 4 2	11,896 8 8	5,98,129 0	2,69,770 14 5	24,729 0 0	36,625 8 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	101 6 3	9 5 10	.....	210 12 2	19 6 5	28 12 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,91,689	222,478 11 9	20,393 17 8	10,25,415 10	4,62,464 6 6	42,392 11 5	62,786 9 1

* Rs. 30,068-2-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 11th July 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	26,097½	16,364 5 9	1,404 11 4	1,42,942 10	17,852 6 1	1,686 0 4	3,131 0 8
Or per mile of railway ...	171	103 0 5	9 8 10	903 0	112 12 0	10 6 10	19 13 8
For previous first 4 days of July ...	15,747½	9,950 7 9	912 2 7	80,919 24	8,165 5 2	748 9 9	1,600 12 4
Total for 2 weeks ...	42,745	26,314 13 6	2,406 13 11	2,23,862 34	28,017 11 3	2,384 19 1	4,791 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,708	18,648 15 2	1,609 17 3	95,577 28	17,322 14 7	1,587 18 8	3,287 15 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	190	118 7 11	10 17 3	310 0	110 11 0	10 2 11	21 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	53,722½	33,080 18 5	3,032 8 2	1,84,636 1	33,747 0 3	3,093 10 7	6,125 18 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
				Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,610	7,001 7 10	705 1 1	*80,099	*21,303 4 6	1,932 16 0	2,697 17 1
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	34 6 7	3 3 1	.....	95 5 1	3 14 9	11 17 10
For previous 4 days of half-year ...	2,318	7,403 2 0	684 2 6	84,787 30	15,571 14 0	1,427 8 5	2,111 10 10
Total for 11 days	5,928	10,104 9 10	1,589 3 6	115,787 30	36,875 2 6	5,589 4 5	4,709 7 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,751	8,355 7 11	763 18 5	38,819 0	11,256 15 6	1,090 1 1	1,785 19 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	37 6 2	3 8 7	.....	50 4 5	4 12 2	8 0 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,431	14,323 11 3	1,313 0 1	66,547 0	19,263 6 0	1,765 16 2	3,078 16 3

* Maunds 10,000 and Rs. 6,000 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Govt. for this week.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 30 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-SECOND SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL
FROM THE 10TH JULY TO THE 23RD JULY 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, writes from Hajeeপুর on the 21st July the following remarks for inclusion in the present narrative:—

“Since the preparation of the last narrative on the 9th July, there has not occurred any marked change in the general situation as therein described. My remarks, therefore, on the present occasion may be brief.”

“During the fortnight under review the rains have continued to fall abundantly throughout the distressed districts north of the Ganges. In some parts the rainfall has been measured by as much as from 20 to 30 inches since May. There have been, in consequence, violent floods; swollen streams; inundations, with submergence of broad tracts of country; some devastation of cultivated fields; and deposits of sand over the young crops after subsidence of the water. Whether the injuries thus caused are sufficient to materially affect the promise of the autumnal harvest can hardly yet be known. The early occurrence of the floods this year causes anxiety for the safety of the *aman* or winter rice recently sown, or springing up to a moderate height above the ground. The hope is that if the tender plant can only rear its head above the water, then its inherent strength and vitality will cause its stem to grow as fast as the water rises, till the plant in its maturity attains an astonishing growth beneath the water. On the whole, though alarm is sometimes expressed for both the early and the later crops in some places, there is no ground as yet for any fear as regards the country generally; while there is, on the other hand, much ground for hopefulness.”

“But in the south of Bengal, near Calcutta, the rain has been very scanty, especially in the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bankoora. It is too early to express any apprehension, inasmuch as rain may yet come in time to bring the harvests forward. In Bankoora and in Midnapore fear certainly has to some extent prevailed.”

"In the last narrative the very satisfactory position of the autumn crops was explained; and from that a favorable anticipation was formed regarding the sowings of the winter crops. It was known indeed at that time that a great part of these sowings had been successfully made. I stated, however, that they seemed to be backward. This remark was intended to apply especially to the north-east corner of Tirhoot. The backwardness there had been officially reported some days previously, but further inquiry had shown that some progress had already been made even with these sowings. And subsequent reports up to the present date show this progress to have continued, until the sowings are now satisfactorily complete. If fear has been entertained by any one that the sowings there were retarded by the relief works, that fear would be dissipated by the actual state of this very crop, and by the reported fact that all able-bodied labour was transferred from the relief works to the fields. No doubt in that quarter especially the people clung to the relief works as long as they safely could. I believe, however, that this did not arise from idleness or from any improper motive, but because the drought of May rendered the soil unfit for operations till good rains should have fallen; and because they naturally wished to earn as much as they could against the months that must intervene between the closing of the works and the reaping of the first crops. It was expected that the people, having shown so much promptitude and skill in respect to the other crops, would choose the right time to sow this crop too, and the event proves that they have so chosen."

"As to the conduct of the people of the districts during the crisis through which they have passed or are yet passing, opinions will naturally vary much. Among so large a population, even though the conduct of the majority be good, there must inevitably be large exceptions, and many instances to the very contrary. I trust, however, that the apprehension that the *morale* and industrial energy of the people would suffer from State relief on a large scale is finally and satisfactorily disposed of by the visible extent and condition of the cultivation of both the early and the later crops throughout the distressed districts."

"In most, but not in all, of the distressed districts the attendance at relief works is dwindling away, but in some districts is expected to increase again as soon as employment in the fields shall become slack for a time. The list of recipients of gratuitous relief slowly increases; the advances to cultivators are going on, but are drawing nearer towards a conclusion; the sales of grain to the public are proceeding in the manner described in previous narratives. The inquiries which are made into the cases of cultivators needing advances show that in many places the zemindars generally, and the large zemindars especially, have given, or are giving, much assistance in this way to their tenantry."

"But distress has developed, and is still developing itself in several districts not heretofore counted as severely distressed by scarcity. I allude to the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, and part of Moorshedabad. In Bankoora especially it has been found necessary to augment the supply of Government grain and to strengthen the relief staff. In these districts relief takes the form of charitable relief and of advances to ryots, but hardly at all of employment on works. The opinion gains ground that in Central Bengal, comprising the districts of Nuddea, Fureedpore, Moorshedabad, and Hooghly, the stocks of private grain must be falling very low, and that the trade is ill supplied; and that any of the accidents which in some way or other befall the crops in every season, but which pass almost unheeded when the country is strong in resources, might this year cause trouble. As an example: Recently a flood of the Ganges devastated lands to the north of the well-known stations of Kooshtea and Goalundo (on the Eastern Bengal Railway); immediately the cultivators came to ask for grain—not to be given to them, but to be purchased by them, or to be advanced and to be repayable at next harvest."

"The order for selling grain to the public has been extended (under the same rules as those cited in my narrative of the 14th May) to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to the districts of Manbhoom and Bankoora, and to part of Moorshedabad."

"Private grain trade by the navigable rivers is increasing, but not in any marked degree. The importation of grain by railway to the distressed districts for some days declined, but has begun to rise again."

"The relief works, especially the roads, being almost all closed, as already explained, in the very distressed districts, advantage is being taken of the recess to have the condition of all the new relief roads examined by the engineer officers and their professional establishments, with a view to each line of road being advanced hereafter, if not to a complete state, yet to a state that shall prove permanently useful to the traffic of the country. The total length of new roads operated upon and partially constructed, so far as the stage of earth-work by the relief laborers, is reported to amount to 3,100 miles in the districts of Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Sonthalia, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra; besides which there would be the mileage of the roads undertaken in the other distressed districts. Besides these, there are a number of tanks excavated in all parts of the distressed districts, regarding which a report will be made hereafter."

Weather and Rainfall.—While throughout two-thirds of Bengal the continual and excessive rain and consequent floods have caused considerable anxiety as to the crops, throughout the other third the rain has proved barely sufficient; and unless a heavy fall comes within the next ten days, there will be great danger of a scanty harvest in most of the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, and in Balasore and Manbhoom, belonging to those of Cuttack and Chota Nagpore. The bright weather which has prevailed during the last few days in Calcutta seems to have been universal; and this break has been of the greatest possible benefit to the autumn crops in Behar, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye, which were beginning to suffer from the incessant rainfall of the last month.

State of crops.—The crops are generally reported to promise well, but a considerable area has suffered from floods, especially in North Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Fureedpore, and Jessore. It seems, however, to have been generally ascertained that the damage has not been so great as it was at first feared. Throughout Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Purneah indigo has suffered severely, and the cutturn of the coming crop will consequently be very poor. On the other hand, the prospects of indigo in South Behar, Nuddea, and Midnapore, are reported to be remarkably good.

Prices.—Prices have generally fallen throughout the fortnight. The only districts where there has been a rise are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Pooree, Purneah, and Manbhoom, and in the two latter districts the rise has been insignificant. In Bankoora, Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Julpigoree, Gya, Chumparun, Balasore, and Singbhoom, prices have been stationary; while in all other districts they have fallen, the fall being most conspicuous in Dinagepore and Sarun. In the former district rice has fallen from 9 seers 12 chittacks to 11 seers, while in the latter rice has fallen from 12 seers 8 chittacks to 14 seers, and barley from 19 to 22 seers. In the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, with the exception of Manbhoom, prices have very nearly reached their ordinary level.

Private trade to Behar.—The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found in appendix A. The returns show a great diminution of the traffic both by rail and river. The former was naturally to be expected, and the latter may probably be accounted for to some extent by the flooded state of the rivers, which have prevented boats moving up-stream. But the chief cause is probably to be found in the general equalisation of prices, which prevents traders realising a profit by transporting grain from one part of the country to another.

North Tirhoot.—There has been an almost general exodus of the people in this district from relief work to field labor. The condition of the people continues good; and though some damage has been done to the crops, especially in Setaamurhee, by the floods, the break in the rains during last week will probably have allowed the water to subside, so that there will be little permanent damage done.

South Tirhoot.—A great improvement is reported from this district, and the prospects may be said to be excellent. Private trade is brisk, but not sufficiently active to supply all the requirements of the people; and sales of Government rice are still found to be necessary in the Sudder Sub-division and in the town of Mozufferpore.

Chumparun.—The flood in the north of this district is said to have been the highest that has been known for the last 30 years; but the permanent damage inflicted by it appears to have been small, especially as the greater part of the area flooded was devoted to late rice crops.

Sarun.—Private trade is active in this district, and it has suffered little from floods, with the exception of a tract of about 30 square miles lying to the north of the embankment. The giving out of advances still occupies the greater part of the time of the relief officers.

South Behar.—The prospects of these districts continue to be everything that could be wished. The floods that were reported in the last narrative had subsided without doing any serious injury, and the present hot, bright weather is just what was wanted to bring on the crops.

Bhagulpore Division.—With the exception of the damage done in the Gondwara pergunnah, in the west of Purneah, which has suffered much from the flooding of the Koosy, there has been little harm done by excessive rain or by floods in this division. The condition of the people is generally improving, and the prospects are excellent.

Rajshahye Division.—All the reports from the districts of this division are unanimous in stating that the prospects of the coming crops are all that could be desired, while the floods which have caused losses elsewhere have been less destructive in these districts than in the rest of the country. In Bogra and Rungpore the early rice is being cut, and the yield has proved, as was anticipated, unusually large. In the latter district the pressure of distress seems to have been greatly diminished. This result must be in a great degree attributed to the good conduct of the zemindars, who appear to have given exceptionally large advances to their ryots. In the other districts equally good crops are looked for, and only in the west of Moorshedabad is there any unfavorable symptom reported, and there more rain is said to be wanted.

Cooch Behar.—Here, as in the adjoining districts of the Rajshahye Division, the prospects are daily brightening, and an unusually large crop of food-grains is looked for. Jute, however, appears in some cases to have suffered from excessive rain.

Burdwan Division.—Full information as to the state of the districts of this division will be found in that portion of the narrative written by the Lieutenant-Governor. In none of the districts except in Beerbhoom has the weather been such as to relieve the minds of the people of anxiety for the future, and hence probably the great increase of distress in this part of the country.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Distress continues to be confined to the Manbhoom district of this division; but should there be a seasonable fall of rain in the next ten days, it is probable that the pressure will be very shortly entirely relieved. In this district, as well as those of Lohardugga and Singbhoom, anxiety for the future has been caused by the absence of rain, which has fallen in large quantities nowhere in these districts except in Palamow.

Relief Works.—The following return shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it:—

	...	...	...	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna Division	...	...	...	597,962	376,500
Gunduk Embankment	...	...	...	19,848	11,052
Soane Canal	...	...	...	26,352	28,530
Bhagulpore Division	...	...	...	76,724	58,647
Rajshahye Division	...	...	...	107,633	103,356
Northern Bengal Railway	...	...	...	13,274	8,578
Chota Nagpore and Burdwan Divisions	...	...	...	51,370	49,561
Cooch Behar	...	...	...	4,157	2,478
Total	...	...	...	897,320	638,762

These returns continue to show a large decrease in the number of laborers, which will now probably remain nearly stationary for some time to come, though, as relief works have been only gradually closed during the last fortnight, the next returns will probably show a still further diminution. All work is now paid for in grain, so that the heavy demands upon the treasuries which these works entailed during the first six months of the year have now almost entirely ceased.

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under circle officers.	Total laborers.	Task or piece-work	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North) ...	32,807	52,911	85,808	58,790	27,018
	Tirhoot (South) ...	.....	106,112	106,112	9,105	Details imperfect.
	Chumparun ...	32,126	.....	32,126	No details.	.....
	Sarun (including Hutwa) ...	145,093	5,089	150,182	Ditto	.....
	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	421
	Gya ...	Nil	989	989	568	375
	Shahabad ...	2,845	298	3,143	2,768	.....
	Total ...	216,561	159,999	376,560	.....	.....
BHAGULPORE	Gunduk Embankment ...	11,052	.....	11,052	11,052	.....
	Soane Canal ...	28,530	.....	28,530	28,530	.....
	Total ...	39,582	.....	39,582	.....	.....
	Total for Patna Division ...	256,143	159,999	416,142	.....	.....
RAJSHAHY	Monchyr ...	2,618	.....	2,618	No details.	.....
	Bhagulpore ...	No figures.	9,787	9,787	Ditto.	.....
	Purneah ...	9,492	20,845	30,337	.....	.....
	Sonthal Pergumna ...	2,660	13,339	15,999	Details imperfect.	.....
	Total ...	14,770	43,861	58,631	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE	Maldah ...	1,229	2,908	4,137	No details.	.....
	Dinagore ...	24,838	11,692	36,530	6,189	26,184
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Details imperfect.
	Bankpore ...	438	13,380	13,718	.....	.....
	Bagra ...	21,857	.....	21,857	No details.	.....
	Moorshedabad ...	4,072	.....	4,072	Ditto.	.....
	Rajshahye ...	6,395	14,465	20,860	Ditto.	.....
	Pubna ...	1,191	.....	1,191	Ditto.	.....
	Total ...	61,111	42,245	103,356	.....	.....
BURDWAN	Northern Bengal Railway	8,578	.....	8,578	8,578	.....
	Manbhoom ...	6,332	3,243	9,575	6,436	3,139
	Palamow ...	1,067	.....	1,067	No details.	.....
	Hasareelagh ...	7,601	.....	7,601	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,050	3,243	18,293	.....	.....
COOCH BEHAR	Hoochly ...	3,553	.....	3,553	No details.	.....
	Beerbhoom ...	8,683	1,464	10,147	9,245	902
	Bankoora ...	4,303	5,553	9,856	No details.	.....
	Burdwan ...	7,711	.....	7,711	Ditto.	.....
	Total ...	24,250	7,016	31,266	.....	.....
GRAND TOTALS	Julpigore ...	2,478	.....	2,478	.....	No details.
	Grand Totals	382,388	256,374	638,762	.....	.....

Gunduk Embankment and Canal.—But little work has been done during the fortnight, owing to the constant rain and almost total cessation of any demand for labor.

Soane Canal.—Work has been much hindered by the heavy rains at the beginning of the fortnight. About 37 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed in the Buxar division during the period under report.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The amount of earth-work up to date is 67,348,000 cubic feet, equal to 141 miles of 4-feet bank, with a top width of

15 feet. During the fortnight about 36 lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up, and 101 miles of feeder roads have been made up to date.

Charitable relief.—The following return shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief during the present fortnight as compared with that reviewed in the preceding narrative.

DIVISIONS.	Name of Districts.	Number of centres	NUMBER OF CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	681	197,636	187,106
	Tirhoot, South		27,692	21,568
	Chumparan (a)	50	18,162	13,552
	Sarun	18	32,000	26,955
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	1,760	1,551
	Shahabad	15	3,193	2,266
	Total	776	280,243	252,998
BHAUGULPORE	Monghyr	16	2,242	1,984
	Bhagulpore	15	46,172	43,953
	Purneah	55	15,092	5,398
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	246	None.
	Total	86	63,752	51,323
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	33	11,411	12,730
	Dinapore	447	80,096	54,693
	Rungpore	33	19,518	27,730
	Bogra	30	22,373	19,092
	Moorsheadabad	24	13,853	9,515
	Rajshahye	19	18,181	7,452
	Pubna	.....	734	1,400
	Total	586	166,166	132,902
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom	.....	20,065	11,226
	Palamow	.....	337	None.
	.....	.....	20,402	11,226
BURDWAN	Hooghly	.....	5,061	3,923
	Beerbhoom	.....	18,690	18,014
	Bankoora	.....	31,347	28,635
	Burdwan	.....	56,746	26,569
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree	.....	1,117	None.
	Total	.....	111,844	77,171
	Grand total	1,448	643,524	525,620

(a) Incomplete.

The returns still continue to show an increase in numbers in almost all districts, Rungpore and Maldah being the only districts in which a decrease is shown. In the Burdwan Division the increase is especially conspicuous. It has been found necessary to increase the staff at the disposal of the Collectors of Bankoora and Burdwan, which are the two worst districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A. TO THE 22ND SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. The latest figures available for the month of July, show the exports from the Bengal Presidency up to the middle of the month to have been 4,837 tons; and the imports to the port of Calcutta during the same period 2,225 tons (of which 1,099 tons were on Government, and 1,126 tons on private account).

The total figures from the beginning of November 1873, to the middle of July 1874, are:—

	Tons.
Exports from the Bengal Presidency	244,909
Imports to the port of Calcutta	438,498

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations below Rajmehal and Jamoee, and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 28th June and 11th July, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight:—

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.	Decrease.
Up	5,554	5,518	36	.....
Down	6,785	15,173	.....	8,388

The totals to date (from the beginning of November), of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The "Up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations.

	Government grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	277,537	149,270	426,807
Down	39,330	191,512	230,842
Total	316,867	340,782	657,649

3. The importations of food-grains by the Eastern Canals, from the 4th to the 17th July, were 3,810 tons (against 2,264 tons during the previous fortnight), making 198,500 in all since 1st October 1873.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873.
Sahebgunge	5th to 18th July	Up the Ganges	1,150	39,946
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Down	3,937	17,892
Goalundo	28th June to 11th July	Up	1,043	28,119
Kooshtea	Ditto ditto	Down	124	12,839

Compared with the figures given in the last fortnightly narrative, there is a falling off of 3,937 tons in the up, and an increase of 2,277 tons in the down traffic. This is accounted for by the flooded state of the river, which would facilitate the down traffic (chiefly wheat and gram for Calcutta), while rendering it very difficult for country-boats to make their way upwards.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd July 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,

On Special Duty.

APPENDIX B. TO THE 22ND SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 20th July 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
	Arrah (for Sarun)	3,87,853	8,863	3,96,716	
	" (for Champaran)	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh	16,04,383	.....	16,04,383	
	Bankipore	53,576	.....	53,576	
	Bihta	20,527	.....	20,527	
	Bukhtiarpore	23,335	.....	23,335	
	Buxar	8,029	.....	8,029	
FATNA	Dinapore	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Doomraon	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât	(a) 20,50,627	.....	20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	
	Monghyr	(b) 53,980	1,44,193	6,98,173	(b) Of this 9,438 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât	6,07,629	.....	6,07,629	
	Sultanpunge	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Zumana	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division	55,78,732	1,53,056	57,31,788	

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 20th July 1874.—(Gross Railway weight).—Continued.

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
SONE CIRCLE	Arrah	38,803	38,803	
	Beheea	2,078	2,078	
	Bihta	2,032	2,032	
	Buxar	4,354	4,354	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	33,521	
	Totals of Sone Circle	80,848	80,848	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Sone Circle	56,59,580	1,53,056	58,12,636	
BHAGLPORE	Bhagulpoore	(d) 1,41,596	1,41,596	(d) Besides this 25,351 maunds were sent <i>vide</i> Bhagulpoore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriarpore	2,275	.....	2,275
	Burheea	3,744	.....	3,744
	Cararolah	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331
	Colgong	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087
	Ghidhour	1,981	.....	1,981
	Jamocoe	26,810	.....	26,810
	Kujrah	3,508	.....	3,508
	Luckee Serai	79,941	.....	79,941
	Peerpotee	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321
	Sahebgunge	64,210	.....	64,210
	Sultangunge	15,483	.....	15,483
	Bahawa	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349
	Tempahar	20,981	.....	20,981
	Mahanapore	11,052	.....	11,052
	Moorarocoe	3,083	.....	3,083
	Moorarocoe	20,449	.....	20,449
	Rampore Hat	6,115	.....	6,115
	Jamtarra	16,239	.....	16,239
	Baidynath	1,102	.....	1,102
RAJESHNHYE	Synthea	5,073	5,073	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dinapore jail.
	Nulhattee	2,705	.....	2,705
	Rajmehal ... ..	.....	2,025	2,025
	Totals of Bhagulpoore Division	17,16,383	2,025	17,18,408	
	Gosulundo	4,90,884	1,006	4,91,870	
	Kalirunge	1,85,751	.....	1,85,751
	Kooshtea	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836
	Rajmehal	(e) 86,523	.....	86,523
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315
	Shohajpara	75,646	.....	75,646
CHOTA NAGPORE	Arimungunge	10,763	10,763	
	Synthea	2,077	.....	2,077
	Moorarocoe	1,519	2,046	3,565	
	Nawadi	549	1,519	2,068	
	Nulhattee	1,100	.....	1,100
	Rampore Hat	1,002	4,311	5,313	
	Totals of Rajeshnhye Division	21,32,575	8,882	21,41,457	
	Burrakar	2,14,369	.....	2,14,369
	Giridhee	32,750	2,111	34,861	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	2,47,119	2,111	2,49,230	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	12,743	7,266	20,009	
	Burdwan	17,639	6,089	23,728	
	Bhulpore	5,259	2,084	7,343	
	Hoochly	5,597	9,909	15,506	
	Kano Junction	5,215	.....	5,215
	Mugrah	204	.....	204
	Pandooch	204	556	739	
	Serampore	1,364	3,290	4,654	
	Synthea	4,945	1,019	5,964	
	Goshkhara	2,096	1,928	4,024	
	Mancoor	14,650	4,218	18,868	
	Ahmoodpore	2,062	1,584	3,646	
	Cutwa	20,664	13,148	33,812	
	Mullarpore	2,600	1,049	3,649	
	Assensole ... ..	.....	166	166
	Bhedra ... ..	.....	1,106	1,106
	Burrakar ... ..	.....	122	122
	Culina ... ..	.....	7,087	7,087
	Doorgapore ... ..	.....	152	152
	Myrmore ... ..	.....	1,953	1,953
	Paneeghur ... ..	.....	519	519
	Setarampore ... ..	.....	354	354
	Totals of Burdwan Division	97,972	63,188	1,61,160	
	Grand totals of all Divisions	98,53,629	2,39,282	100,92,911	
	Or tons	364,948	8,491	373,440	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,

On Special Duty.

Dated Bankipore, the 12th July 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The supply of food-grain of all descriptions continues to be abundant in the several markets of this district, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. As was expected, the private importations during the fortnight ending the 4th instant have considerably fallen; the figure being 2,92,632 maunds, against 3,49,091 reported in the last narrative. This decrease is partly attributed to the favorable prospects of the coming crops, and partly to the heavy and continuous falls of rain. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the prices of food-grain, which had fallen immediately after the first setting in of the monsoon, have remained steady, or nearly so, these six weeks, and are likely to remain so until we may look for a still further fall.

3. The new siding in the Patna City is being got on with, and sheds have been erected; but from what I saw at the time of my last visit, if our prospects continue to be as favorable as they now are, they are not likely to be required, as the quantity of grain coming in can be easily disposed of between the City and Ghât stations.

4. The following were the prices of food-grains obtaining in the principal markets of the district:—

	Patna.	Srs.	C.
Rice, best	...	12	0
Rice, common	...	13	8
Wheat	...	17	4
Barley	...	20	0
Janera	...	17	0
Gram	...	20	0
	Behar.		
Rice, best	...	10	4
Rice, common	...	10	12
Wheat	...	13	12
Barley	...	20	0
Janera	...	16	0
Gram	...	16	8
	Dinapore.	Srs.	C.
Rice, best	...	9	12
Rice, common	...	10	4
Wheat	...	17	0
Barley
Janera	...	16	0
Gram	...	19	0

The Barrh report has not been received as yet.

5. We had 8·97 inches of rain at the sudder station during the fortnight, 9·85 in Behar, and 9·15 in Dinapore. These figures, which are somewhat high when compared with those of the corresponding fortnight in previous years, were not made up by any particularly heavy falls of rain on any particular days, but by constant showers falling nearly every day, and with very short intervals between them; the consequences of which have been that the labourers have been prevented getting on to their lands to clean them, and great fear has been entertained of the weeds choking the young plants. But I am glad to say that for the last two days we have had comparatively fine weather, and I now hope we may have a little break. During the early part of the fortnight floods were reported in the south of the district, the three rivers intersecting that part of the country having overflowed their banks, and much fear was entertained for the safety of the young rice and Indian-corn crops; but I am glad to be able to report that they subsided again almost as quickly as they had risen, and it is hoped that not much damage will have been caused.

5½. On this subject the Behar sub-divisional officer writes as follows:—

"The state of the bhadoi crops is all that can be wished. I have lately been out and seen a good deal of the country. I am happy to report that all kinds of bhadoi crops are flourishing well. Marua is in many places a cubit high; makai and broadcast paddy have equally grown well. If Providence sends no blight, the produce will be more than plenty, and meet all the requirements of the people. It really gladdens one's heart to see the broad foliage of makai and the strong stalks of marua spread over miles of land. The prospect is indeed very bright up to this time. We sanguinely hope there will not be an excess of rain."

The Dinapore sub-divisional officer reports the state of crops in his sub-division as "very promising."

6. No case of misery or starvation was reported during the fortnight. The people are busily engaged in their agricultural pursuits, and the stoppage of our relief works has not, as I anticipated would be the case, affected them in the least.

7. 109 emigrants were registered in my office for Demerara and Mauritius, and 80 were despatched to Calcutta for British Burma during the fortnight. Of these 61 belonged to this

district, 71 to Gya, 10 to Tirhoot, 6 to Shahabad, 5 to Sarun, and the rest to the North-Western Provinces, &c.

8. No case of grain-robbery was reported during the fortnight. There were 9 cases of theft, mostly of a petty nature.

9. The statement of crime prescribed by the Government order of the 20th December last has not yet been received from the police-office. It will be submitted as soon as it is received.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. None in progress in this district, all having been stopped.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The following are the figures showing the amount of grain imported to this district during the fortnight ending the 4th instant :—

	Rice.	Wheat, oat, and barley.	Janera.	Other grains.
By rail ...	74,623	1,14,081	53,384	52,097
„ river ...	14,766	.....	100	2,799
Total ...	89,389	1,14,081	53,484	54,896

or a grand total of 3,11,850 maunds, whereof some 19,218 maunds were Government grain and the remaining 2,92,632 private importations.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. In spite of the constant fall of rain, I have done my best to push on the Patna and Gya grains across the river. Nearly all the grain I had to send from the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions has gone. The difficulty experienced by the sub-divisional officer of Behar in despatching his grain for Tirhoot was reported on in my last narrative. I have since found a grain-merchant in the city who is willing to receive the grain stored at the several golahs of that division on the spot, and give us in exchange a similar quantity at Patna. I hope to conclude the arrangement with him to-morrow.

13. Mr. Palmer, the Collector of Gya, has made a similar arrangement with the Gya grain-dealers, and has thereby been able to push on his despatches. We have up to this time despatched to Hujepore upwards of 30 000 out of the 40,000 maunds of the Gya grain ordered by Government to be sent for the Mozafferpore golahs, and were in hopes of being able to finish off the work in a few more days, but unfortunately yesterday received a letter from Major DeKantzow, informing that as he was sending no more grain by road, I was therefore to stop my despatches and to store what grain I had left till such time as the contractors could send their own boats to take it away. For this purpose I have hired a golah at Maroofgunje, close to the ghât station, and on the river-banks, where the Gya contractors have to deliver it, and from whence the Tirhoot contractors can remove it without any difficulty; so that there will be no extra expense to Government except the hire of the godown, which is only Rs. 35 a month. I am glad to be able to report that very little or no damage was done to the grain in transit during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14. None during the fortnight. The advance-holders have begun to pay back the money they had received for the purchase of grain and also for agricultural improvement. During the fortnight I thus received back Rs. 10,500, and Rs. 1,250 had been previously returned of his own accord by a zemindar who had received Rs. 5,000 for agricultural improvement on the condition that it was to be made good in December next.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

15. None.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
16. As per account already rendered ...	.....			2,63,608	3	8
<i>During the Fortnight.</i>						
To the Nazir on account of the halting charges of the Government carts ...	555	8	0			
To the Nazir on account of contingent charges ..	3	4	0			
To the Nazir on account of railway freight of tarpaulins ...	107	1	0			
Office contingencies ...	1	7	6			
To the Municipal Overseer on account of transport of grain to Tirhoot ...	124	13	9			
To the contractor, Baboo Gobind Chunder Banerjee, for conveying 7,288 maunds of coal received from the Master Attendant from the station to the shed	72	0	0			
To Deputy Collector of Dinapore on account of transport charges ...	161	0	0			
				1,025	2	3
Grand Total ...	.....			2,64,633	5	11

No. 1085F, dated Gya, the 13th July 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There is a sufficient supply of food-grains throughout the district. The accompanying table will show the prices at which grains ordinarily consumed are to be obtained at the leading marts:—

PLACES.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 27th June.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Gya	11 12	11 4	16 0	15 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0	14 0	15 0
Nowada	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 12
Jehanabad	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 4	8 12	9 0	10 0	9 12	.....	.....	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 8
Aurangabad	13 5	13 10	17 0	17 4	10 4	10 0	11 0	10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 8	15 8
Doodnugur	12 0	12 4	18 0	17 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	15 8
Sherghotty	12 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0	.....

3. There are but few large stocks of grain now hoarded, and these are with wealthy zemindars. Those who withheld small stocks till the nature of the rainy season was apparent, are now bringing them through the trade into consumption.

4. I annex in the margin a statement of the rainfall during the fortnight. It will be seen that the rain has been general and sufficient for agricultural purposes. At the commencement of the fortnight the very large rush of water down from the hills, filling the mountain streams and inundating a considerable portion of the district, more especially in the vicinity of Licaree and Jehanabad.

5. The flood, though higher than any experienced for some years past, fortunately disappeared almost as quickly as it came, and although some damage was thus done to the early rain crops, it was not considerable, and this damage was recouped by the advantage the entire country derived from having ample moisture imparted to the lands that will be sown down in winter crops.

6. Since the 1st June not a day has passed without some rain. It would be impossible to conceive weather more suitable or advantageous to agricultural operations.

7. This district may be said to be an almost purely agricultural district, and the desertion of the relief works, and the employment of all classes in agricultural pursuits, is indicative of future agricultural prosperity.

8. Under this favorable state of things it is but natural that the crops, as far as they have gone, would be in excellent condition, and such is the case.

The people are in good spirits, and all apprehensions of future scarcity are fast disappearing from their minds.

9. The supervisors and deputy supervisors are each in charge of a selected division of each sub-division, and they concur in reporting the people as contented and satisfied, and possessing no apprehensions for the future.

10. No case of misery or starvation has been reported. The supervisors from time to time have sent in to the relief-houses objects of charity, but in many cases they leave the relief house as soon as they can.

11. I append a statement of robberies and grain-thefts for the month of June.

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking, in the Gya District, for the month of June 1874, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of June 1873 and 1872.

	DACOITY.		ROBBERY.		THEFT.		HOUSE-BREAKING.						Total of all crimes.					
	Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of crime return A. I.		Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of crime return A. I.		Heading No. 43 of crime return A. I. including cattle-theft.		Heading Nos. 35 and 42, crime return A. I.											
							1874.		1873.		1872.							
	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1874.	June 1873.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.			
Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by Magistrate to be false.																		
Gya	2	...	...	37	20	13	49	101	36	65	33	44	187	121	92	
Jehanabad	4	8	7	14	51	8	38	13	25	69	54	45	
Nowada	3	...	11	2	6	19	73	16	26	5	13	103	47	23
Aurangabad	1	...	9	11	7	24	38	15	50	8	18	71	57	33
Total	2	...	4	...	61	41	32	106	263	75	159	59	160	430	279	195

Comparative Statement in which Grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of June 1874, as compared with those of corresponding month of June 1873 and 1872.

	Theft, in which grain was stolen, sections 379 and 380.						House-breaking, in which grain was stolen, section 457.						Total of all crimes.		
	Up to Rs. 10.			Above 10 and below Rs. 20.			Up to Rs. 10.			Above 10 and below Rs. 30.			Up to Rs. 10.		
	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.	June 1874.	June 1873.	June 1872.
<i>Number of Cases reported, excluding Cases declared by Magistrate to be false.</i>															
Gya	4						4	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1
Jehanabad	2						2			1			2		
Nowada	2	1	1				4	1	1	1			3	4	2
Aurangabad	1		1				2						5		1
Total	7	2	2				9	2	2	3	1	2	16	6	3

12. Considering the dearness of all articles of food during the past month, and the fact that the greater portion of the people of this district are in the habit of producing and not purchasing the food they require for the consumption of their families, it is extraordinary that the number of grain-thefts reported should be so few.

13. On the other hand, there has been a general increase of reported crime against property. In Gya and Nowada the offences of theft and house-breaking without theft have been most prevalent. In Jehanabad and Aurangabad house-breakings with theft have chiefly increased. It is impossible to give any really sound or sufficient reason for this increase. These classes of offences are seldom uniform in number throughout the year, and the increase, though considerable, is not alarming, or such as to call for any special action.

14. From all parts of the district the condition of the people is reported to be good and their prospects everything they could desire.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

15. The subjoined statement will show the works in hand and the numbers employed on each.

Fortnight ending 4th July 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Daodnuggur road ... ..	...	...	...	...	No work.			
Surbaida road ... ..	...	...	...	...	72	70	9	151
Puraya road	470	266	103	839	...	...	...	...
Behar and Khizer Serai road ...	1,954	1,410	207	3,571	...	...	...	...
Sherghotty and Mysore road ...	203	139	68	410	...	...	...	...
Ditto and Imangunge road ...	122	119	75	316	...	...	...	...
Pakree Barwan road	336	149	179	664	...	...	...	...
Wariagunge road	297	168	78	543	...	...	...	...
Gobindpore road	22	39	3	64	...	...	...	...
Behar and Rujowlee road. Collection of soorkoe	197	115	46	258	...	...	...	...
Jehanabad and Hoolagunge road...	382	477	24	883	...	...	...	...
Otra road	56	20	...	76	221	140	87	448
Myahigha and Ruffigunge road ...	166	93	77	336	57	139	31	227
Maharajunge road ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,255	1,656	1,102	4,013
Kootoomba road ... ..	...	...	...	...	341	175	105	621
Deo road ... ..	...	...	...	...	107	204	114	425
Total	4,106	2,996	860	7,960	2,053	2,384	1,448	5,885

16. The numbers employed as reported in last narrative were 29,741; in the fortnight under review, 13,845, showing a decrease of about 16,000. This is as it should be. I have everywhere encouraged laborers to leave the relief works for agricultural labor.

17. The Surbaida road is said to be completed. I have not yet, however, received the Executive Engineer's official report after inspecting the work.

18. Food is provided within easy reach of each work, and since the receipt of Sir Richard Temple's telegram, payment to laborers has been made exclusively in food-grain.

19. The subjoined table will show what proportion of the coin paid in wages prior to the receipt of Sir Richard Temple's telegram has been recouped by sale of grain.

Fortnight ending 4th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.	Value recouped by sale of Government grain.		REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Surbaida road	151	9 0 5	19 11 0		
Puraya road	839	101 11 2	87 5 3		
Bela and Khizer Serai road ...	3,571	147 0 2	116 4 8		
Sherghotty and Mysore road ...	410	47 10 0	37 5 9		Payments made in grain since 1st July.
Ditto and Imangunge road ...	316	29 15 9			
Pakree Barwan road	664	56 3 5	NH		
Wariagunge road	543	54 2 11	NH		Ditto 30th June 1874.
Gobindpore road	64	2 9 1	NH		
Behar and Rujowlee road	258	11 6 3	18 5 0		
Jehanabad and Hoolagunge road ...	883	128 12 7	3 0 8		
Otra road	448	40 5 8			Taking this and the previous fortnight's transactions together it will be seen that Rs. 918-4-4 was paid to laborers, and the value of grain sold to them up to 9th July was Rs. 1,000-1-2.
Myahigha and Ruffigunge road ...	227	16 3 9			
Maharajunge road	4,013	208 9 9	608 6 9		
Kootoomba road	621	50 4 9			
Deo road	425	24 11 9			
Total	13,433	928 11 5			

All relief laborers are, since receipt of Government telegram, being paid in grain.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAIN.

20. The quantity of private food supplies during the past fortnight is much the same as that of the preceding fortnight, the figures being 3,135 maunds during the present fortnight, against 3,510 in the preceding.

BAZARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	365	71	18	468	...	.....	216	1,138
Nowada ...	20	.....	.....	40	...	.....	40	100
Jehanabad ...	300	28	117	150	...	27	250	872
Aurungabad ...	143	.....	27	365	...	.....	110	645
Daodnuggur ...	90	90	70	60	...	.....	70	380
Sherghotty ...	In the return 400 maunds is stated as importation, but the description of grain is not given.							
Total ...	918	189	232	1,083	...	27	686	3,135

21. This decrease in importation is a necessary consequence of the setting in of the rainy season. The difficulty in obtaining carts, and the exchange here to traders of food-grains delivered by them at Patna for consumption in Tirhoot, all tend to lessen the importation.

22. Moreover, small stores from within the district hitherto hoarded till the bhadoi and kbureef crops are assured are now being brought out.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

23. The accompanying statement will show the present disposition of the Government grain in this district.

Statement showing storage and disposal of Government Grain in Gya District up to 11th July 1874.

GOLAH.	Quantity originally stored.	QUANTITY ISSUED.				Balance.
		By sale.	By advance to ryots.	By transfer to Patna.	Total.	
<i>Sudder Sub-division.</i>						
Gya	29,851	10,798	65	9,778	20,641	9,211
Bela	3,012	157	.....	253	410	2,601
Sherghotty	4,279	119	.....	.....	119	4,160
Uttree	3,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,930
Bhelooa Chutti	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
Tuccaree	2,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,004
Futtehpore	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
Imamgunge	1,435	15	.....	.....	15	1,420
	46,493	11,089	65	10,031	21,185	25,308
<i>Jehanabad Sub-division.</i>						
Jehanabad	14,907	1,008	4	.....	1,012	13,895
Urwul	6,958	.....	.....	6,958	6,958	.....
Gundhar	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,059
Kinjur	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945
Hoolasgunge	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Khazi Serai	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
	29,862	1,008	4	6,958	7,970	21,892
<i>Nowada Sub-division.</i>						
Nowada	21,460	807	.....	.....	807	20,653
Kadirgunge	2,814	14	.....	.....	14	2,800
Pukree Barwan	5,182	32	.....	.....	32	5,150
Rujowlee	3,992	26	.....	.....	26	3,966
Warishgunge	2,002	28	.....	.....	28	1,974
	35,450	907	.....	.....	907	34,543
<i>Aurungabad Sub-division.</i>						
Aurungabad	20,904	834	.....	.....	834	20,070
Ruffigunge	2,997	150	.....	.....	150	2,847
Kootoomba	3,967	75	.....	.....	75	3,892
War	4,556	151	.....	.....	151	4,405
Daodnuggur	4,973	124	.....	.....	124	4,849
Total	37,397	1,334	.....	.....	1,334	3,663

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored in the Gya District, and grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.						Estimated grain receipts for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	By sale to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind.	Total.		
Gya	28th June to 9th July.	51,000	36,462*	9,845	406	740	65	100	11,153	.....	3,990
Nowada	26th June to 9th July.	38,000	25,420	596	133	114	.....	64	907	.....	1,600
Jehanabad	25th June to 9th July.	30,000	23,161†	613	.....	173	4	.....	790	.....	190
Aurangabad	26th June to 9th July.	40,500	37,398	474	409	195	.....	198	1,324	.....	590
	Total ...	1,54,500	1,32,471	1,11,625	1,068	1,229	69	362	14,184	.....	4,990

* Exclusive of 5,655 maunds transferred to Patna.

4,376 .. issued to merchants in exchange for the grain delivered by them at Patna.

10,081

† Exclusive of 6,958 .. transferred to Patna from Arwul.

	Mds.
At gola	5,000
From Bihra	1,346
" Bhaktiarpore	4,674
" Gya	5,655
" Urwul	6,958
By transfer to Gya merchants	4,376
Total	28,009

24. Of the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna, I have already delivered as per margin, and I expect during the ensuing fortnight to complete delivery of the greater part that remains.

25. The golas have stood the rain well, and very little damage has hitherto been ascertained to have happened.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

26. All applications for advances under the Land Improvement Act, or to deal in grain, have, as notified in my last narrative, ceased.

27. There have been a few applications for seed-grain and grain for subsistence.

28. These applications are being dealt with and disposed of as rapidly as possible, but in cases where the zemindar objects to stand security, enquiries have to be made as to the real position and requirements of the applicants, and this necessarily causes some delay.

29. The following table will show how matters stand :—

Statement of the Number of Applications received for advances in Seed-grain.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received.	Rejected.	GRANTED.			Pending.	REMARKS.
			Number.	Cash.	Grain.		
Gya	72	13	24*	1,995	1,200	35	* Under enquiry.
Nowada	73	58	.....	.....	.....	15†	† Of these 9 have been reported for sanction and are pending here.
Jehanabad	3	.....	1	.....	122	9	
Aurangabad	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	The applicants have been informed that the zemindar's guarantee is necessary.
Total	346	71	25	1,995	1,322	250	

30. It is much to be regretted that these applications were not made when first invited, and before agricultural operations had commenced.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

31. In my former narratives I have stated the machinery adopted in this very important matter.

32. It will, I presume, suffice to submit a statement showing the number relieved under each of the three headings prescribed by the central committee.

Charitable Relief Statement.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	5,698	696	75	6,469	462
Bela centre	2,760	.....	.....	2,760	197
Sherghotty centre	210	52	.....	262	18
Nowada	1,414	2,394	20	3,828	273
Jehanabad	1,622	923	.....	2,545	181
Aurangabad	5,449	3,356	14	8,819	629
Total	17,153	7,421	109	24,683	1,760

33. There has been an increase chiefly under heading C. This is in consequence of the extension of the invalid gang's system, by which those who are able to give some work, though not full work, receive relief.

34. It is satisfactory to find that notwithstanding the very close search made by the supervisors and deputy supervisors, only 109 persons have required assistance under heading D. All these persons are fed with Government grain purchased by the relief committee. Cloth and blankets have been freely issued to those requiring them. Of those receiving relief under heading B, I find about two-sevenths are lepers and professional beggars and five-sevenths reduced by poverty and high prices of food.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

35. Total expenditure shown in last narrative, Rs. 1,15,453-4-10.

Add expenditure during current fortnight, viz.—

(a) Final payments made—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid by Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, on account of						
pay of gola establishment for May ... ..	.....			52	8	1
Paid salary of famine clerk for June ... ..	.....			60	0	0
Paid Mr. Elliot on account of salary for June	180	0	0			
Deduct advance	100	0	0			
				80	0	0
Paid Baboo Oojagur Mall, tehsildar, on account of						
railway fare of a horse				81	4	0
Paid salary of gola establishment of Aurungabad sub-						
division for June				79	0	0
Paid salary of deputy supervisor of Aurungabad and						
peon under him for May				45	0	0
Paid by Baboo Dhonesh Chunder Ray, Deputy Collector,						
on account of pay of gola establishment of Sudder						
sub-division for June				83	4	6
Paid by Assistant Collector of Jehanabad on account of						
transport of Government grain				500	0	0
Paid by Deputy Collector of Aurungabad on account of						
grain purchased by Government				803	7	2
Total				1,784	7	9
(b) Advance repayable—						
Paid to Maharajah of Deo on account of land improve-						
ment				4,000	0	0
Paid by Baboo Dhonesh Chunder Rai, Deputy Collector,						
on account of advances for purchasing seed-grain				491	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto				540	0	0
Total				5,031	0	0
Total expenditure for fortnight				6,815	7	9
Grand total up to 11th July				1,22,268	12	7

No. 610F, dated Arrah, the 14th July 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 16 narrative for the fortnight ending the 11th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the bazars.—The report received from different parts of the district show that the bazars are sufficiently stocked to meet all local requirements.

Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—The kinds and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district are shown in Appendix A.

In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions prices have fallen in a marked manner.

There has been a sensible fall of prices in all the markets of the Sasseram sub-division. In the Bhubhooa sub-division there has been a slight rise in prices in Bhubhooa and Hatta, a more decided rise in Chynepore, while prices in Mohaniah and Durgauti have, on the other hand, fallen. In regard to this Mr. Eyre remarks:—"The two latter markets being on the Grand Trunk Road, and the other marts in the interior on unmetalled roads now difficult to carry along, accounts to some extent for the rise and fall in prices. At the same time the figures for Mohaniah and Durgauti are in my opinion too high to be reliable. The marts are seven miles apart only and on the same metalled road; there should not be therefore such a marked difference as 2½ seers in the prices of rice and two seers in the prices of gram, peas, and barley. I was at Durgauti and Mohaniah on the 1st of July, the prices then were as follows":—

			Wheat.	Rice.		Grain.
				Srs.	Sr. Ch.	
Durgauti	...	...	14	9	8	15
Mohaniah	...	...	14	10	0	15

Rainfall.—At Arrah during the fortnight 6·16 inches of rain have fallen.

In the Buxar sub-division the rain has been heavy. A fall of 5·59 inches at Sasseram and of 12·13 at Bhubhooa have been reported during the fortnight. The general cry is for dry weather and sun-shine for a short time.

State of the crops.—Favorable reports are received from all parts in regard to the condition of the bhadoi crops, but a little dry weather is much required to permit of these being properly weeded. The flood of the Soane alluded to in my last narrative did not do any material damage to the crops, the flood lasted a very short time, and was not very severe in its rush.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports:—"The floods reported in my last narrative do not appear to have done much damage. They came at the time when the cultivator was just beginning to sow. Their only results will have been to throw back the sowings for a few days. I am in possession of information from Pergunnah Rohtas, the vicinity of Bhubhooa, east Dunwar, and west Sasseram. In Rohtas only has there been noteworthy damage. Several dams have been breached, one or two entirely carried away. Ninety beeghas of transplanted marooa have been destroyed, 12 beeghas of maize, and nearly 100 beeghas of seed rice. This portion of the country being under the direct influence of mountain torrents, accounts for this proportionately large damage done."

Condition of the people.—The condition of the people remains much the same. No cases of actual starvation and misery have been brought to light.

Smallpox has disappeared with the exception of one or two cases here and there. A slight outbreak of cattle disease, most unfortunate at this particular period, is reported from Rohtas.

In regard to grain thefts and robberies, two thefts occurred in the Arrah sub-division of five maunds six seers, and three maunds ten seers in the Buxar sub-division, one case in which two maunds were stolen. Two in the Sasseram sub-division of 20 maunds and two half seers each, and in the Bhubhooa sub-division two cases in which 23 and 30 seers were stolen.

The comparative statement of crime called for in Government Circular No. 4081, of the 20 December 1873, is submitted in a separate statement (Appendix B). There has been a large increase in the total of crimes, more especially in regard to cases of cattle theft and lurking house trespass and house breaking with intent to commit theft.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress and the number of laborers employed on each are furnished in Appendix C.

The quantity of Government grain sold to the laborers employed on these works is given in a separate statement, as well as the amount of grain advanced to ryots.

No fresh relief works have been started during the fortnight.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions are given in Appendix D.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division are :—

					Mds.
By rail	..	..	..	..	869
Interior	..	..	..	..	990
Exterior	..	..	..	..	762
Total					2,626

Into Bhubooa.

					Mds.	Srs.
By rail	..	..	..	..	27	..
Interior	..	..	..	..	644	20
Exterior	..	..	..	..	287	30
Total					959	10

In both sub-divisions the decrease is very marked.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

7,000 maunds of Government grain have been despatched to Chupra in accordance with recent orders. More grain is being transported from golas and being placed on the boats, which will be despatched as soon as they are laden. During the ensuing fortnight it is hoped that the best part of the entire surplus stock will be despatched. No delay that can be avoided will be allowed to occur. The season is, however, very unfavorable for transport arrangements.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

In the Arrah sub-division during the fortnight, 124 maunds 34 seers have been advanced to ryots from the Government stores on the security of their zemindars. On this subject Mr. Eyre reports "during the fortnight 532 maunds of grain have been advanced to ryots from the Government stores, on security. These advances will be repayable thus :—

Tow-fifths 31st March 1875.

One-fifth 30th September 1875.

Two-fifths 31st March 1876.

Rs. 463 have been advanced on security for the purchase of seed-grain from Charitable Relief Funds.

In regard to the circular telegram, dated 1st July, I have to intimate that the intentions of Government have been made public. The measure has created the greatest satisfaction, especially among the zemindars, who will thus be enabled to employ more field-labor and pay it better than would have been the case had they purchased in the regular markets. Applications amounting to 1,000 maunds are now being complied with.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the relief operations are as follows :—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	...	...	295	314	871	1,480	99
Gurbanee	...	...	94	44	17	155	10
Total		...	389	358	888	1,635	109

HEADING C.—Rope-making.

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	...	...	50	...	...	50	3
Nonore	...	...	Not received.				

Spinning Relief.

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	137	14	151	10

Road-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	766	843	243	1,852	124

In-door Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah Town ...	30	1,920	45	1,995	133
Grand total under Heading C. ...	846	2,900	302	4,048	270

HEADING D.—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	934	1,723	228	2,885	192
Gurbanee ...	30	48	110	188	13
Total ...	964	1,771	338	3,073	205

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah ...	45	450	75	570	38
Grand total under Heading D. ...	1,009	2,221	413	3,643	243
Grand Total ...	2,244	5,479	1,603	9,326	622

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the canoongo have visited in the—

Arrah circle ...	...	...	...	23 villages.
Behea „ ...	...	...	...	30 „
Peroo „ ...	...	...	...	19 „
Nonore „ ...	...	...	...	41 „

In the Buxar sub-division charitable relief operations are as follow :—

HEADING B.—*Cooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah ...	112	165	40	317	22½
Buxar ...	189	407	100	696	53½
Seraya ...	86	77	17	180	12½

HEADING C.—*Rope-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah ...	56	...	...	56	...
Buxar ...	38	...	...	38	...
Saraya ...	6	...	...	6	...

Spinning.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah	5	...	5	...
Buxar	1	...	1	...
Saraya	5	...	5	...

HEADING D.—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah ...	120	100	100	420	30
Buxar ...	300	1,020	80	1,400	107½
Saraya ...	310	260	20	590	42

The sub-divisional officer of Buxar further reports—"The Chousah relief inspector reports having visited 102 villages, the Doonraon relief inspector 80 villages, and the Buxar relief inspector 82 villages. This is, I think, fair work considering the great difficulty of locomotion at present, and all three report favorably on the agricultural prospects and condition of the people. Each poor-house has been supplied with twenty-five blankets. I have also raised a shed for the sick poor at the Buxar dispensary, the accommodation of which was too limited to admit of the persons sent being taken in as house patients without this addition. I may mention that of the 62 persons receiving cooked food at the Buxar poor-house, 16 belong to the Ghazipore district, and one to the Sasseram sub-division."

In the Sasseram and Bhubhoon sub-divisions the relief operations are as follows :—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram	415	518	209	81.5
Bhubhoon	386	542	335	90.2
Jehanabad	8	8	...	1.1
	809	1,068	544	172.8

Total number relieved under Heading B, 2,421.

The Jehanabad poor-house has been closed, and the recipients sent to the Bhubhoon poorhouse :—

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Average.
Sasseram	338	...	338	26
Bhubhoon	680	131	811	50.5
Chynepore	20	...	20	1.4
	1,038	131	1,169	77.9

Spinning Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	365 persons.
Nasrigunge	...	...	...	29 "
Bhubhoon	...	...	...	257 "
Chynepore	...	...	...	187 "
Jehanabad	...	...	...	26 "
Chand	...	...	...	69 "
			933	

Weaving Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	365 persons.
Bhubhoon	...	...	...	57 "
Chynepore	...	...	...	150 "
Jehanabad	...	...	...	7 "
Chand	...	...	...	4 "
			583	

Total number of persons relieved under heading C.—2,685.

HEADING D.

Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasseram	31	193	6	230
Buhnowl	28	49	10	87
Chennari	...	9	...	9
Bhubhoon	3	7	...	10
Chynepore	2	8	...	10
Jehanabad	1	10	3	14
Chand	22	26	4	52
	87	302	23	412

Advances for seed-grain—Sasseram 16 persons, Rs. 463.

Total relieved under heading D—428 persons.

Grand total under all headings—5,534 "

During the fortnight the following work has been done by the supervisors—

Sasseram .. .. .	..	..	..	59 villages.	136 persons.
Nokha .. .. .	..	..	..	47 "	65 "
Dungair .. .. .	..	..	..	33 "	56 "
Bhubhooa .. .. .	..	..	..	57 "	20 "
Durgauti .. .. .	..	..	..	54 "	75 "
Ramgurn .. .. .	..	..	..	42 "	10 "

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given	..	..	..	34,807	5	2
Expenditure during the fortnight under report, in the Arrah sub-division—						
Cartage of 520 bags from the Arrah gola to the Ganges ..	13	0	0			
" " 169 ditto ditto ditto ..	3	2	8			
Weighing of 571 bags at the Arrah gola at annas 8 per 100 bags ..	6	11	1			
Loading of 689 bags on carts for Sarun at annas 8 per 100 bags ..	3	7	1			
Cost of unloading the above at the Ganges ..	3	7	1			
Purchase of sootles for repairs of bags ..	0	1	1			
Four coolies for repairing bags at 2 annas per day ..	0	8	0			
Transport expenses of 827 bags from Oodwantnuggur gola to Arrah, at anna 1-9 per bag ..	90	7	3			
Weighing 722 bags at Oodwanuggur ..	5	6	7			
Pay of hutwa for seven days ..	1	1	6			
Loading 722 bags on carts at 6 pie 100 bags ..	2	11	4			
Cost of conveying 70 bullahs from Oodwantnuggur to Arrah on 4 carts at 10 annas per cart ..	2	8	0			
Cost of conveying weights and scales ..	0	7	0			
Purchase of 20 mats to cover grain in transit ..	1	12	0			
Cost of storing 700 bags in the Arrah gola ..	2	10	0			
				137	4	8
In the Buxar sub-division—						
Paid to Dusruth Lal, gola-keeper of Seraya gola, for repairing the gola ..	25	3	0			
Advanced to Rughoonath Pershad, gola-keeper of Itari, for current expenses ..	10	0	0			
				35	3	0
In the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-division—						
Advance to goladar Ramghur ..	20	0	0			
Ditto ditto of Chand ..	20	0	0			
Ditto ditto of Kochus ..	10	0	0			
Ditto ditto ditto ..	10	0	0			
Purchase of service stamps ..	20	0	0			
" of foolscap paper ..	2	0	0			
Paid to station-master of Doonraon ..	223	11	0			
Advance to goladar of Tilathoo ..	20	0	0			
Paid to a coolie for going to Kochus ..	0	8	0			
ditto ditto ditto ..	0	10	8			
Purchase of service stamps ..	15	0	0			
Paid to Executive Engineer, Dehree workshop, price of two iron padlocks and of two brass padlocks ..	11	0	0			
Paid to goladars of Chennari for storing bags ..	7	8	0			
Purchase of foolscap paper ..	1	0	0			
" " cloth for busta ..	0	7	6			
				361	13	2
Total expenditure during the fortnight .. .. .	..	..	..	534	4	10
Grand total to end of fortnight .. .. .	..	..	..	35,342	10	0

APPENDIX A.

Prices current at the principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

SUB-DIVISION.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Penn.	Maise.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH	1. Arrah...	15 0	11 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0
	2. Bindowlia ...	15 0	11 8	18 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	...
	3. Sahar ...	16 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	18 0	...
	4. Jugdispore ...	15 0	11 8	19 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	...
BUXAR	1. Buxar ...	15 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	16 8
	2. Doomsraon ...	15 12	12 0	20 8	18 0	...	20 8	16 0
	3. Rughonathpore ...	16 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	...	21 0	...
	4. Chousah ...	15 8	11 8	21 0	18 0	...	21 0	...
SASSERAM	1. Sasseram ...	14 12	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	...
	2. Chennary ...	14 12	11 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...
	3. Akberpore ...	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	...
	4. Akberpore ...	13 8	11 0	16 0	16 8	...	17 0	...
BHUHBOOA	1. Bhuhbooa ...	13 12	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
	2. Mohunia ...	15 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	...	19 0	16 0
	3. Durgawutti ...	13 8	10 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...
	4. Chynepore ...	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	...	17 0	...

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crimes as per Government Circular No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, Shahabad District.

DACCITY—

Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return, A.I.	Month of June	1872	...	...	2
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	3

ROBBERY—

Heading Nos. 32 & 33 of Crime Return, A.I.	Month of June	1872	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	6

THEFT—

Heading No. 43 of Crime Return, A.I., excluding cattle theft.	Month of June	1872	...	...	41
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	...	...	41
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	60

Heading No. 35 of Crime Return A.I., lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit theft.	Month of June	1872	...	...	60
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	...	...	57
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	137

Heading No. 36 of Crime Return A.I., house trespass with a view to commit theft.	Month of June	1872	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	...	...	2
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	...

Total of all three columns.	Month of June	1872	...	...	103
	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	...	...	101
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	206

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 11th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain in kind of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain in kind of the ensuing fortnight.	
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Arrah	27th July 1874	Mds. S. C. 22,200 0 0	Mds. S. C. 22,200 0 0	Ms. S. C. 370 0 0	Ms. S. C. 706 10 0	Ms. S. C. 124 10 0	Ms. S. C. 234 38 0	Ms. S. C. 1,685 18 0	NIL.	NIL.	2,000
Buxar	Ditto	20,925 0 0	20,925 0 0	315 16 12	46 23 0	NIL.	NIL.	361 39 12	NIL.	NIL.	200
Bhuhbooa and Sasseram ...	Ditto	33,265 0 0	33,265 0 0	607 10 3	191 10 11	532 0 0	375 0 0	1,705 4 14	NIL.	NIL.	5,000
Total		76,000 0 0	76,000 0 0	1,292 26 15	944 3 11	656 10 0	650 38 0	3,252 28 10	NIL.	NIL.	7,500

APPENDIX C.

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	2,161	530	114	2,814*
" Peero and Arrah road	2,913	570	248	3,731*
" Jugdispore and Arrah road	565	281	...	836*
" Gudhani and Bihta road	479	115	212	806*
Clearing of Gangey tank and repairs road				
Total ...	6,108	1,505	574	8,187
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road	5,971	2,757	1,293	9,711*
Metalling Buxar Town road	428	384	154	966*
Total ...	6,089	3,141	1,447	10,677
BHUBHOCA SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Bhugwanpore and Chynepore road	1,106	879	68	2,103*
" Pursuthoah to Khyree road	1,255	1,074	140	2,469*
" Dargauti and Chynepore road	1,089	1,120	195	2,404*
" Burraon and Jehanabad	1,356	1,350	299	2,975*
" Hatta and Durawil road	665	816	90	1,571†
" Jehanabad to Burraon road	2,417	3,602	12,34	7,353*
" Bickram to Soosnah road	1,072	1,512	19	2,603*
Total ...	9,020	10,353	2,005	21,378
SASSEGRAM SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Khyra and Dehree road	1,601	507	...	1,608*
" Bickram and Mohaniah road	1,488	776	415	2,559*
Total ...	2,069	1,283	415	3,767
Grand total ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009*
UNDER D. P. W.				
Arrah sub-division	5,074	1,109	302	6,545
Buxar "	6,661	2,757	1,293	9,711
Bhubhooca "	83,55	9,537	1,915	19,807
Sassegram "	2,069	1,283	415	3,767
Total ...	21,159	14,686	3,995	39,830
UNDER DISTRICT ROADS.				
Arrah sub-division	1,034	396	212	1,642
Buxar "	428	384	154	966
Bhubhooca division	665	816	90	1,571
Sassegram " ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,127	1,596	456	4,179
Grand total ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS				
EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W. { On task-work	20,591	14,819	3,823	38,733
{ On daily wages	508	367	162	1,037
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				
{ On task-work	2,127	1,596	456	4,179
{ On daily wages ... ..	...	...	...	...
c.—DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS				
...	NIL			
Total ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009
Total on task-work ...	20,591	14,819	3,823	38,733
Total on daily wages ...	2,495	1,963	618	5,276
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,286	16,282	4,441	44,009

* Paid in Grain.

† Statement not received.

H. W. ALEXANDER,

Collector.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Food-grain Imported by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

OUTWARDS.

STATION.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.			* JOWAR.		DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.		
Arrah ...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Behia ...	4	200	204	...	134	134	...	...	...	333	333	13	52	65	0	17	719
Rugoonath-pore.	131	452	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	452	583
Doomraon ...	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140	2,405	2,573	0	2,702	2,578	5,980
Buxar ...	58	167	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941	1,041	0	58	1,908
Total ...	251	819	1,070	...	3,986	9,986	...	...	140	333	482	2,508	9,860	0	12,368	2,908	14,908

INWARDS.

Arrah	802	769	1,511	270	7,611	7,881	...	...	...	...	...	5,201	0	5,201	1,072	13,521	0	14,593	
Behia	788	305	1,043	...	1,478	1,478	1,592	1,592	169	1,368	1,537	...	407	30	407	907	5,150	30	6,037
Burconath-pore.	12	105	117	...	271	271	250	250	...	...	...	13	74	0	87	25	700	0	725
Doomraon	261	...	261	...	2,262	2,262	266	266	...	1,795	1,795	...	1,021	0	1,021	201	5,944	0	6,145
Buxar	396	1,144	1,540	...	193	193	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	28,925	0	29,722	2,608	29,362	0	31,455
Total	2,140	2,263	4,412	270	11,816	12,085	2,108	2,108	169	3,163	3,332	1,710	35,328	30	37,068	4,298	54,677	30	58,975

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1961F, dated Mozufferpore, the 14th July 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Offg. Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajee-pore, Tajpore, and sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In the Hajee-pore sub-division prices have remained almost stationary during the fortnight.

3. In the Tajpore sub-division the prices of wheat, barley, and gram have fallen, but at the Tajpore and Poosah marts rice has become very dear. The falls in prices wherever they have occurred, are attributed to increased importations by the Boor Gunduk.

4. In the Mozufferpore sub-division Government prices rule everywhere, and these have been fixed with due reference to the wants of the people. It may be said, no doubt, that prices in this sub-division are now more favorable than they are in certain districts where famine has not appeared; but no useful results can be obtained by comparing the existing state of the districts whose supplies, originally ample, have been simply reduced by vast exportations, with the circumstances of others which have suffered throughout the year from a general failure of crops, and whose present improved condition is wholly due to the action of Government. In the one case the agricultural population—the most important section of the people—will have retained sufficient stocks for their own consumption, and are therefore in no way affected by high prices in the bazars; in the other, the same classes feel directly and acutely each rise of price, not only because they have to purchase their food, but because (without the aid of Government) they have little money of their own with which to buy it. It is only in their effects on the non-agricultural or town population that the two forms of scarcity at all resemble each other; but even here the resemblance is only apparent, being merely the result of the beneficial action of Government. I have it on the best authority, namely, that of the Mozufferpore bunneahs themselves, that wheat and rice would have long ago been sold at 5 and 6 seers per rupee, but for the existence of Government stocks, and the knowledge that they would be freely thrown into the market on the first appearance of such rates. At the present time every grain of common rice in the Mozufferpore shops has been purchased from the Government golas, and the bunneahs assure me that they must depend on our rice till the end of the year.

5. This result, *i.e.*, the total and sudden exhaustion of local rice, is so precisely what I predicted in the beginning of March, that I venture to reproduce what I then wrote. In paragraph 8 of my narrative No. 168, dated 7th March 1874, I remarked as follows: "I can only account for the stationary condition of the market by the supposition that the bunneahs are now well aware of the immense quantity of grain that Government has determined to import, and are anxious to sell all they can at the highest possible rate, *i.e.*, at a slightly lower rate than that of Government grain. Holding this belief, I must express my firm conviction that prices can no longer be regarded as any index whatever of the amount of private stocks, and that grain will continue to be sold at nearly the existing rate until it is wholly exhausted. There will thus be a sudden, general, and complete failure of grain. How to make the failure more gradual is a very difficult question."

6. Before arranging the terms of sale with the town bunneahs, I questioned them minutely regarding the extent of private stocks and the possibility of larger importations being made by road or river. With respect to the first point they admitted that there were still a few large holders of rice, but that the grain was practically non-existent, as it would never be brought to market; to the second question they replied that rice would certainly not be imported, and that though mixed grains might come up by river, they would not be brought in anything like sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the people. After all the expense and trouble incurred by Government in bringing food into this sub-division, it is most satisfactory to find the very class which its policy was supposed by some to injure, so ready to assist in distributing its supplies. For a commission of about Rs. 7 per cent. the dealers not only cart the grain from our golas to their own shops, but save us the expense of keeping up large establishments to conduct the sales. When to these advantages are added the considerations that the dealers themselves are enabled by our assistance to carry on their business, and that by no other agency could our supplies be so effectively distributed, the arrangement, I trust, will meet with His Honor's approval. I believe I am within the mark when I say that one-third of the population of this enormous sub-division, or at least 300,000 persons, are entirely supported by Government grain.

7. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on the 11th instant:—

NAMES OF MARTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common Rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Murwa.
Hajepore	13½	18½	10	16½	18	.....
Lalunge	15	20	10	17	18½	.....
Mhoweh	12¾	18	9	14	17½	19
Tajpore	13½	17	10	.....	17	17
Mozufferpore	12	17	13	16	16	.....

8. I may mention that though common rice is selling in the Mozufferpore and Durbhunga sub-divisions at 13 seers per rupee, the price of this grain has been scarcely affected in the Hajepore and Tajpore sub-divisions.

9. In the latter sub-division importations have slightly increased, but in all circles of the Mozufferpore sub-division they have nearly ceased. The Superintendent of the Dooriah circle writes that "private trade is almost at a standstill, and the demand for Government grain is as great as ever."

In the Rajkhand circle "no grain other than the Government grain is offered for sale in the bi-weekly fairs, and the small importations of barley and gram have now entirely stopped." The reports of other Superintendents are to much the same effect.

10. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows:—

Hajepore	10-86
Tajpore	10-49
Mozufferpore	10-10

The highest fall during the fortnight occurred at Rajkhand, where 17³/₁₀ inches were registered.

11. In the northern circles of the sudder sub-division, it is feared that much damage has been done to the crops by excessive rain and very heavy inundations.

The Toorkee Superintendent writes:—"The Bhagmatti has risen and swamped all the country between the bund and the river, and also the country north of the river. At Saghan, a village about six miles west of Toorkee, on the borders of Chumparun, where the bund commences, the water has come round the bund, and the whole country about there is under water; and also at Chupra, a village about seven miles east of Toorkee, the bund has broken in several places, and consequently the whole country for miles is completely flooded; the new bund across the Tajpore chour has also been washed away in several places, and nearly the whole of it is under water. All the people of the villages on the north of the river are bringing their cattle and property over on this side and putting up wherever they can. The people say that they have never seen the river rise so high before; yesterday morning the water being on a level with the top of the bund. Great damage has been done to all the crops where the land is flooded."

The Belsund Superintendent reports that in many parts of his circle "the crops will be drowned," and that in consequence of the inundations "nothing but boats (of which there is not a sufficient supply at present) can be worked."

The Rajkhund Superintendent reports that the Bhagmatti has flooded three of his sub-circles, "stopping all field operations and rendering communication from one village to another possible only by means of canoes." He fears that "nearly all the crops are ruined" in the submerged tract.

The Kuttrah Superintendent reports that the lands of many villages in his circle are inundated, and that "the fields are become navigable for miles together."

12. In an ordinary year heavy inundations usually cause a good deal of temporary distress, but coming now in the rear of a famine they may be expected to bring severe misery and want to many families. I have therefore directed the Superintendents to provide liberally for all families that have suffered heavily from these inundations, and I hope in the course of two days to visit their circles and to superintend measures of relief.

13. In the south and west of the sudder sub-division and in the Hajeeopore and Tajpore sub-divisions the prospects of the crops are excellent. During the last five days I have ridden with Mr. Wace over 150 miles of the Tajpore sub-division and have found the crops extraordinarily good. The young plants, however, are in many places injured by rank crops of weeds, which, under the influence of the late heavy rains, spring up very rapidly, while wages for weeding in this sub-division are so high, that few cultivators can afford to employ the necessary amount of labor. Three seers of murwa and two murwa cakes are the ordinary daily wages at this season in the Tajpore sub-division. In parts of the sudder sub-division more labor might be beneficially employed in the fields, but the agricultural classes cannot afford to pay all the laborers they require.

14. The condition of the people is generally good, but in some circles of the sudder sub-division, notably in Rajkhund, the number of recipients of charitable relief has increased considerably.

15. There have been no cases of death from starvation.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

16. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Sudder sub-division	...	...	...	...	82,632
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	10,457
Hajeeopore	...	...	...	...	7,023
Total	...	...	...	...	100,112

17. In the sudder circle of the Mozufferpore sub-division numbers are again rising very high, having been on an average 14,839 daily during the fortnight, and no less than 13,291 on the last day. Of this latter number 8,420 were women and 2,384 children.

In the Motipore, Toorkee, and Kantee circles, a large preponderance of women and children is also observable. On this subject the Superintendent of the sudder circle thus writes— "The current fortnight's returns show that there are more women than men on the works. Formerly this was not the case, and I am therefore inclined to think that the falling off in the number of men is owing to many of the latter working at their fields, while their wives are earning at our works. At the same time the decrease has been small, and there is no doubt that many more male laborers *should* leave the works in order to their fields being weeded and attended to. It is difficult, however, to determine how this 'desideratum' can be effected. The fact of there being still a great rush to the works shows, I think, that the laborers are really in a destitute condition, and cannot support themselves yet. This being the case, it would not be wise to turn them off the works, the consequence of which would be that they would eventually have to be charitably relieved; and therefore the only alternative that we can adopt to induce the male laborers to leave the works is to increase the wages of their wives and children, so as to enable the heads of families to subsist on the earnings of their families, while they themselves attend to the cultivation of their crops. This view of the question was, I think, taken by you some time since, but I trust I may be excused for expressing my opinion, now as I have done so simply because I was *not* of this opinion at first, and it is only after carefully considering the matter that I have arrived at the present conclusion."

18. In paragraph 9 of my narrative No. 1685F, dated 17th June 1874, I expressed my conviction that "many cultivators work in their fields, while their women and children are employed in earning subsistence for all;" and what I have since seen quite confirms me in that view. It is a common thing now to see women working on the roads with kodalies like men, and, considering that they as well as their children could always have obtained employment on the relief works previous to the commencement of the rains, and that they were never at that time very numerous, I think the present returns afford conclusive evidence of severe pressure. I should therefore be glad of permission to raise the wages of women and children by one-half. I may mention that I have spoken on the subject with planters in charge of circles, and that they concur in my view. I may also add that in several circles wages were for many weeks kept below the subsistence rates sanctioned by Government, and that relief laborers in this sub-division have never had any opportunity of saving part of their wages.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

19. Owing to the unusually heavy rains and inundations, distribution of grain in the interior has proved far more difficult than was anticipated, and I have been obliged to telegraph to Colonel Macgregor for 200 mules for the use of the sudder circle. I think it very probable that I shall require many more of these animals, as now that local supplies are running short, all available carriage should be left for the bunneahs, and Government cattle should be employed as much as possible to carry grain to our relief works. I shall know fully the extent of my requirements in the course of a few days.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

20. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows :—

	Mds.
Hajeeppore	5,129
Tajpore	34,251
Mozufferpore	4,28,734

E.—ADVANCES.

21. This work is now going on as rapidly as could be wished. A good deal of opposition is shown by certain classes of zemindars, but on the whole matters have worked very smoothly. In the sudder circle of Mozufferpore sub-division, Mr. Drake, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has taken charge of this department.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. The subjoined table shows the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief. It will be seen that they have increased during the fortnight :—

Hajeeppore	2,964 persons.
Tajpore	5,726 "
Mozufferpore	18,902 "

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

23. The annexed table shows our expenditure for Hajeeppore, Tajpore and Mozufferpore for the fortnight under review.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Appendix of Labor for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Sudder	14,839	18,291	Figures up to 9th July.
Works under Becumpore Factory	858	40	Ditto ditto.
Chajun	4,532	2,901	Ditto ditto.
Kantee	11,717	9,091	Ditto ditto.
Rejai outwork	6,902	5,789	Ditto ditto.
Motipore	6,931	6,843	Ditto ditto.
Sahebgunge	4,362	3,547	Ditto ditto.
Dooriab	8,516	9,588	Ditto ditto.
Seraya	2,979	3,929	Ditto ditto.
Jaintpore	3,884	4,920	Ditto 8th.
Toorkee	5,377	6,543	Ditto ditto.
Belsund	705	229	Ditto 9th.
Rajkhund	641	658	Ditto ditto.
Kuttra	883	189	Ditto ditto.
Gaighattee	162	190	There was no work during first week ; figures are from 3rd to 10th July only.
Othar	7,386	5,610	Up to 10th July.
Under Executive Engineer ...	1,958	1,666	Up to 11th July.
Total	82,632	80,024	

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily earnings in Indian relief labour.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
CHATWARAH CIRCLE.										
MR. G. W. BLAKE— <i>Superintendent.</i>										
Karhari Road	643	...	...	645	...	...
Lajunge	628	...	...	628	...	...
Bunkut	87	...	...	87	...	...
Mahar	473	...	...	473	...	...
Shapure	0	...	...	0	...	...
Total	1,742	...	...	1,742	...	311

SHAPORE CIRCLE.										
MR. J. SMITH— <i>Superintendent.</i>										
Jahapure road	...	...	...	690	...	...	690	...	...	...
Bachi, Gopinath, Gopalpore road	...	...	...	780	...	...	780	...	...	...
Making platform of Shapure tank	...	...	...	25	51	51	25	51	51	...
Total	...	...	...	1,594	51	51	1,594	51	51	538

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.										
MR. R. PARK— <i>Superintendent.</i>										
Dharmpore Road No. I	...	...	...	57	32	5	57	32	5	...
Ditto No. II	...	...	...	45	32	7	45	32	7	...
Ditto No. III	...	...	...	29	43	8	29	43	8	...
Saray	...	...	...	55	32	2	55	32	2	...
Kalianpore	...	...	...	52	57	6	52	57	6	...
Total	...	...	...	178	176	27	178	176	27	148

KARHARI CIRCLE.										
MR. CAMPBELL— <i>Superintendent.</i>										
Chitowrah Road	...	...	...	77	22	29	77	22	29	...
Hohocah	...	...	...	78	...	...	78	...	...	...
Sadpoorah	...	...	...	124	...	...	124	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	279	22	29	279	22	29	459

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.										
Sub-Divisional Officer.										
Filling ditches at Hajepore	...	...	...	12	65	...	12	65	...	...
Repairing road at	...	...	...	24	118	50	24	118	50	...
Total	...	...	...	36	183	77	36	183	77	677

BHATOWLIA CIRCLE.										
MR. MACGREGOR— <i>Superintendent.</i>										
Nil	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...	292

SINGHIYA CIRCLE.										
MR. POPE— <i>Superintendent.</i>										
Kamloutiah Road	...	...	...	222	155	60	222	155	60	...
Arthony	...	...	...	195	109	41	195	109	41	...
Mainah	...	...	...	294	168	61	294	168	61	...
Ropoorah	...	...	...	315	199	130	315	199	130	...
Karlah	...	...	...	71	42	10	71	42	10	...
Fullapure	...	...	...	40	12	2	40	12	2	...
Ramdowni	...	...	...	173	124	52	173	124	52	...
Munneepore	...	...	...	119	33	...	119	33	...	...
Ramdowni Bridge	...	...	...	27	16	10	27	16	10	...
Putchdamnah	...	...	...	19	14	...	19	14	...	...
Somaspoorah	...	...	...	18	10	...	18	10	...	...
Kamulpore	...	...	...	15	10	6	15	10	6	...
Haroo	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
Grain Gola	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	1,424	892	372	1,424	892	372	545
Grand Total	...	...	...	5,163	1,904	556	5,163	1,904	556	2,904

TAPPORE.—APPENDIX A—OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of Work.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK-WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bahlempore	Balwarah and Shapore road	53	23	6	364	155	217	417	178	223
	Sinarwara and Loma road	63	57	6	337	79	142	490	136	148
	1 Tank	5	.....	.....	5	4	3	10	4	3
	Bahlempore road	.....	.....	.....	250	134	250	.....	124	250
	Becheht road	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	160	.....	.....
	Kasturi Seri road	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	187	.....	.....
Dhober	Bordila road	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
	Sinarwara road	.....	.....	.....	205	386	380	205	386	380
	Miscellaneous work	140	83	16	.....	.....	.....	140	83	16
	7 Tanks	18	125	53	77	.....	.....	95	125	53
Poonah	1 Balwa Bund	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
	2 Basantputtee road	17	91	13	.....	.....	.....	17	91	13
	3 Nova Chak road	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
	4 Birowleghat road	90	136	61	.....	.....	.....	90	136	61
	Hanpur-Poonah road	9	8	25	294	.....	.....	303	8	25
Jitwarpo	Pokhrera road	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
	Jitwarpo and Dulasing Seral road.	11	4	4	14	1	2	25	5	6
Dulasing Seral	Dulasing Seral and Pembarhanda road.	65	170	196	.....	.....	.....	65	170	196
	Dulasing Seral and Narhan road	70	65	19	3	.....	.....	73	65	19
	Ganges Embankment	2,038	138	73	1,322	540	284	3,360	687	357
Narhan	Narhanghat road	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	.....
Shahpore Undi	Mahna and Dulasing Seral road..	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Tajpore	1 Tank	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	234	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous works	7	20	60	.....	.....	.....	7	20	60
Total		1,906	918	402	3,571	1,322	1,378	6,477	2,210	1,779

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain allotted, stored, and consumed, for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				9	10	11	12
				Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of Government grain.	By sales to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.			
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Mda. Srs. Ch.	Mda. Srs. Ch.	Mda. Srs. Ch.	Mda. Srs. Ch.	Mda. Srs. Ch.	Mda. Srs. Ch.	Mda. Srs. Ch.	Estimated grain receipt of the month ending night.	Estimated grain expenditure of the month ending fortnight.	REMARKS.
Kankonli gola ...	11th July 1874	88,778 0 0	11,471 37 0	862 2 0	912 37 0	12,509 36 0	Mda. Srs. Ch.	* 39,000 mds. were originally stored in this gola, out of which 15,500 mds. were sent to this circle. + Returns from two golas not received. † Excess for the fortnight not received. § By Bhimnappore Factory. || By the Executive Engineer.
Opium gedown gola ...	13th ditto ...	...	74,008 0 0	8,001 0 0	...	...	...	...	8,091 0 0	...
Fusulpore gola ...	9th ditto ...	...	3,400 0 0	...	18 22 0	...	...	...	19 22 0	1,28,792 0 0
Sadder circle ...	9th ditto ...	...	...	4,884 23 0	684 37 0	5,010 10 0	18,857 26 0	29,337 35 0	...	...
Chajun circle ...	9th ditto ...	...	67,614 0 0	364 24 0	998 28 0	4,382 29 0	2,440 7 0	8,189 8 0	...	...
Kuttah ...	9th ditto ...	...	30,863 0 0	9,295 22 0	1,076 6 0	5,230 36 0	2,439 27 0	13,462 11 0	35,000 0 0	...
Torkes ...	9th ditto ...	...	43,508 0 0	24,457 15 0	134 12 0	543 26 0	6,028 24 0	7,800 26 0	6,000 0 0	...
Baland ...	9th ditto ...	...	40,000 0 0	50,035 36 0	1,396 34 0	9,175 21 0	1,663 29 0	15,107 22 0	...	...
Rajbund ...	9th ditto ...	...	15,000 0 0	21,748 0 0	1,027 23 0	2,121 29 0	3,153 4 0	13,196 34 0	18,000 0 0	...
Kante ...	9th ditto ...	...	10,000 0 0	17,476 0 0	3,790 14 0	1,540 39 0	7,250 2 0	12,721 16 0	...	...
Rajhye outwork ...	9th ditto ...	...	15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,114 23 0	1,021 38 0	2,769 24 0	6,046 17 0	...	...
Motipore ...	9th ditto ...	...	44,462 0 0	23,158 28 0	4,034 16 0	6,360 8 0	3,167 31 0	13,618 15 0	...	...
Sahgunge ...	9th ditto ...	...	44,462 0 0	14,500 0 0	3,018 11 0	...	4,665 23 0	8,218 37 0	15,000 0 0	...
Dornah ...	9th ditto ...	...	15,000 0 0	14,732 34 0	2,362 24 0	1,017 17 0	97 6 0	5,636 34 0	9,114 1 0	...
Seraya ...	9th ditto ...	...	15,000 0 0	24,214 0 0	5,643 35 0	1,396 11 0	2,798 6 0	3,759 37 0	13,601 9 0	...
Jainpore ...	9th ditto ...	...	10,000 0 0	19,429 0 0	907 6 0	115 8 0	2,384 5 0	3,900 25 0	7,316 4 0	...
Gaighattee ...	9th ditto ...	...	25,000 0 0	8,799 38 0	3,534 39 0	1,190 23 0	2,082 20 0	169 1 0	6,657 3 0	16,000 0 0
Other ...	8th ditto ...	...	10,000 0 0	15,469 0 0	3,165 21 0	186 13 0	4,332 26 0	4,469 21 0	12,131 1 0	...
Total	...	...	4,26,324 0 0	73,273 26 0	11,120 12 0	46,974 38 0	70,179 37 0	2,01,846 17 0	2,18,792 0 0	80,000 0 0

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Golas of the
Hajepore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.*

Names of Circles.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.					Total.
				By sales to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Hajepore ...	11th July 1874	66,000	1,832 21 12	44 28 0	360 2 8	.....	76 37 8	400 28 0	
Mowhna ...		.....	2,855 0 0	.....	127 38 0	.....	2,839 26 7½	12,997 24 7½	
Lalgunge ...		.....	269 0 0	.....	140 16 0	.....	.....	140 16 0	
Snapore ...		.....	.....	.....	142 38 0	.....	75 27 8	218 25 8	
Sarayi ...		.....	232 17 8	62 39 3	31 11 4	.....	434 18 2	528 28 9	
Bhatowlia ...		.....	.....	.....	129 5 0	.....	.....	129 5 0	
Karhari ...		.....	.....	.....	117 25 8	254 31 0	.....	372 16 8	
Total ...		.....	5,129 8 4	107 27 3	1,088 14 4	254 31 0	3,426 29 9½	4,877 22 6½	

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B.—OF GRAIN.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.					Total.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Tajpore	1st May 1874.	10,000	2,814 8 0	246 12 1	475 4 10	.....	1,448 1 3	2,169 17 14	
Poosah ... ..		.....	17,148 24 0	123 17 0	366 25 6	1,490 20 0	2,884 23 0	4,965 5 6	
Chandchowr		12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arangar		8,000	573 10 0	67 2 8	145 26 3	.....	26 6 8	238 35 3	
Bahlepore		24,000	From Tajpore 515 0 0 From Chitwara 2,969 38 8 5,514 38 8	.....	584 25 8	.....	2,397 20 0	2,982 5 8	
Shahpore Undi		10,000	200 0 0	.....	16 35 12	.....	.....	16 35 12	
Tobhka sub-gola ... ..		.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 24 12	1 24 12	
Narhan ditto ... ..	.....	500 0 0	10 0 0	92 22 0	.....	66 15 0	169 0 0		
Ganges Embankment sub-golas ... ..	.....	9,300 0 0	.....	3 6 0	.....	3,840 28 10	3,843 34 16		
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	446 31 9	1,084 25 7	1,490 20 0	10,665 2 1	14,286 39 1	

Statement of Charitable Relief for the Mozufferpore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

[illegible]

N.B.—Return from the Madopoor circle not received.
This account is incomplete, owing to the returns received not always having been correctly filled up.

C.

Tajpore Sub-Division.—Statement of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

	Number of persons working.				Number of persons to whom money has been paid.	Average daily number of persons receiving food.	
	Cotton.	Patna.	Bamboo.	Cloth.		Cooked.	Uncooked.
Tajpore ..	725	.....	.....	65	.....	23	209
Poosah ..	140	30	.....	23	.....	18	74
Dhoolce ..	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Jitwarpore ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
Arangar ..	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Pokhera ..	76	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	115
Jandaha ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Narhan ..	110	40	4	.....	.....	27	212
Bahlempore ..	902	127	.....	50	.....	54	518
Shapore Undi ..	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Dulsing Serai ..	454	.....	.....	57	26	.....	365
Harsingpur ..	9	1	.....	.....	54	.....	471
Total ..	2,463	199	4	200	80	122	2,658

Statement showing the Number of Dacoities, &c., perpetrated in the District of Tirhoot, Sudder Sub-Division, during the Month of June 1872-73, and the corresponding Month of 1874.

		No. of cases reported.	
		Sudder sub-division.	Hajepore.
House-breaking with or without theft—			
Heading No. 35 of Statement A, part I	June 1872 ...	29	...
	June 1873 ...	26	...
	June 1874 ...	46	...
Theft—			
Heading No. 43 of Statement A, part I	June 1872 ...	17	8
	June 1873 ...	21	3
	June 1874 ...	37	20
Total	June 1872 ...	46	8
	June 1873 ...	47	3
	June 1874 ...	83	20

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Expenditure for Hajepore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore, for the Fortnight under review.

	Amount.	
	Rs.	A. P.
1. Transport of Government grain ...	1,45,228	13 10
2. Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies ...	9,975	9 4
3. Charitable relief ...	*900	0 0
4. Storage ...	1,480	0 0
5. Miscellaneous ...	324	4 5
6. Relief works ...	†1,000	0 0
Total	1,58,903	11 7

* Paid from the Tajpore sub-treasury. † Paid from the Hajepore sub-treasury.

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 15th July 1874.

C. F. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 878, dated Durbhunga, the 13th July 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three sub-divisions of Seetampurhee, Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

1. From the drought of May we have passed into the season of inundations. The excessive rainfall is now the topic of conversation.

The rainfall of Tirhoot is said to vary from 50 to 56 inches, although the average of 3 years gives it over 70 inches. Last year the fall did not exceed 23 to 24 inches, whilst in some localities up to date we have already had 30 inches.

This heavy fall is not confined to the plains alone, for I hear of the Terai rivers being very full.

2. Within our own territory large tracts of country have been inundated, and in many places the precious rice-seedlings and the very promising maize crops have been submerged and destroyed. In Seetamurhee, the whole country to the east of Madhurisa has been flooded, and so far as internal resources of food in this large tract are concerned, we are once more drawn back into the position we occupied in May. The rice land of Irecolean and Suphanel present the appearance of a wild lagoon with a depth of ten feet of water. The crops of a large area have been submerged and covered with sand. All communication for several days was stopped with many villages, the water working down south like a mill-race. The Odwara and Lakundaie rivers have also flooded their banks, and part of the Sombursa road has been carried away. The gola was nearly swamped, the whole village of Sombursa was inundated, and makai, murwa, and kodo crops have been totally destroyed. The Belsund and Bugwanpore road is also 3 feet under water.

3. The Durbhunga report deals only with the state of the country up to the 3rd of July, antecedent to the present inundations; as I write the waters are still rising. The rise in one night has been upwards of eight feet. How far the damage extends I have no positive information, but the last reports from Warrisnuggur, Bhandhar, Durbhunga, Leyra, Dosowta, Singhia, and Mahomedpur, all represent the crops as excellent. The higher lands have this year been widely cultivated in murwa—a wise provision on the part of the cultivators in case of inundation. In Durbhunga, the bhadoi is more backward than elsewhere, and no crop can be expected till the middle of September.

4. Cultivation is everywhere progressing slowly, but steadily. I have had occasion to notice the apathy of the cultivators in Burgureah village—the property of one Bunwallee Baboo. The lands are purely rice-lands, and the proprietor himself is well-to-do, but the fields are lying fallow and without an attempt at cultivation; generally, the whole population is busy, transplanting either murwa or dhan. The former work is nearly completed, and I hope the laborers, thus set free, will go on with their rice, which is still backward. For ploughing and transplanting, the season during the fortnight has been most favorable. The constant downpour reducing the soil into a puddle of the necessary consistency to receive the seedling plants.

5. In addition to the causes of backward cultivation given in my last narrative, I may add that it is stated, and I believe with truth, that a far greater area has been cultivated with murwa this year than ordinarily. In Mudhoobunnee 50 per cent. increase is spoken of, and this extra cultivation has kept the laborers from their rice-fields.

In Naraya, there still remains a good deal to be done to the rice. Since writing the above I learn, near Sombursa, that one chukla of 3,000 beehas of cheena ready for cutting has been entirely destroyed. The indigo crops of Belsund, Amoa, and Dynechuprah have, I fear, been materially damaged.

6. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Mudhoobunnee, during the fortnight, has been 8.16 inches; at Moteepur, during the three days ending 2nd of July, nearly 10 inches fell. At Rudpur the fall was heavier. The total rainfall at Moteepur has been 30 inches, the heaviest on record in the factory books. Last year it was only 23 inches at Durbhunga, early this month 6 inches fell in 48 hours. Between the 3rd and 10th there have been 8½ inches. At Naraya during the past fortnight there have been 13½ inches.

Prices-current for the Fortnight under Report.

NAME OF PLACE.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Seetamurhee	14	16½	13 —16	17½	17½	16
Sunbursa	14	17	12 —13	16	...	16
Soorsund	14	...	13 —15	16	...	16
Majorgunge	11½	...	11½ —12	20	...	...
Mudhoobunnee	20	14	10 —10½	15	12	17
Lowkaha	11	14	11 —13	14	12	13
Khojoleah	15	16	12 —14	12	18	20
Andhramut	13	...	11 —12	14	...	...
Drodha	19	...	11 —12	13	...	...
Baneeputty	14	16	12 —14	...	...	16
			G.			G.
Durbhunga	12½ —13½	15½	12 —13½	18	...	18
			G.			
Buhera	13½	...	12 —13½	13½	...	13½
Rosera	14	19 —20	11	19 —20	...	18½ —20
Singha	11½	14½	12 —13½	12½	...	12½

Quotations marked G are Government grain prices. These prices are extracted from Superintendent's Reports, which give not the Sudder Bazar rates, but those generally prevalent.

8. *Condition of the people.*—Public health is excellent, and from the appearance of the people there is not an evidence of the hard times they have past through. Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, however, finds from 7 to 20 per cent. of the villagers anæmic in the Motehpore Relief Circle. He is of opinion that the people here are worse than elsewhere, as regards their condition; not that they show signs of starvation, but that the condition of their blood is far inferior to villagers in other parts of these 3 sub-divisions. The water of this circle is notoriously bad, and it is possible that this supply may widely affect the public health. In the hospitals at Mudhoobunnee, out of 33 chronic cases of disease 20 were, in Dr. Coates' opinion, due to former want of food. Admitting that the inferior water is the probable cause of ill health in the circle, there are other conditions peculiar to this circle which seem to me to require mention. I still find laborers working on the roads for whom the Magistrate reports full employment cannot be found in the fields, and within a mile or so I find a village complaining that they can get no labor. The Magistrate and Relief Officer are both in favor of reopening works. Mr. Williams writes—"The rapid change for the worse, which has taken place in many cases since the stoppage of the works, is already causing me anxiety. The inhabitants of Bejaie and Hardurpore, although they are on the Motehpore and Mudhoobunnee road, and have had work for 4 months at their door, appear to be worse since the works were stopped." I have lately visited Bejaie, and saw nothing in the appearance of the people to give cause for anxiety, but I was struck with the fact that the people did not seem to be inclined to cultivate their lands. The Court of Wards have charged the Relief Officer with delaying cultivation in this circle by keeping up the works; the Relief Officer, on the other hand, attributes the dilatory cultivation to the want of seed advances on the part of the Court of Wards. The truth appears to be midway. This subject the more properly falls under the heading where I have further considered it.

9. Both Jhunjabpore and Motehpore undoubtedly hold a very dense and a very poor population, who were in great straits in the earlier months of the year. I would propose, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, to take a census of these two circles to ascertain what proportion of the population have no land, and what the proportion of laborers to cultivated area there may be.

10. I hope to be able to furnish to Government shortly authentic data of the number of persons, recipients of charitable relief, who may have died since March. Dr. Macdonell has completed his circle inspections of the whole tract under his charge. He writes:—

"During my tour all relief works were suspended in consequence of large rainfalls having rendered such operations quite impracticable, and those lately employed on such were then chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. I had no facilities for determining their condition, but may approximately estimate it by assuming it similar to that of the ordinary villagers, of whom I must have seen some thousands in each circle, exclusive of those in receipt of relief. If this assumption be correct, which I have good ground to believe from the results of a previous inspection, I can with confidence affirm that ninety per cent. are well nourished, and fairly well clothed, the remaining ten per cent. being anæmic from causes perhaps other than defective nourishment.

"Of the condition of those on gratuitous relief I can speak with more certainty, having inspected from three to four hundred in each circle, taken from villages at considerable distances apart. The figures recorded below are the result of this inspection, and tell the degree of improvement that recently has taken place in the condition of this class of people. If these percentages be contrasted with those of former inspections, the amount of improvement will be more obvious and striking; undoubtedly there is still a large percentage of under-fed and emaciated persons amongst those on relief." Dr. Macdonell attributes this to the diet being deficient in quantity and nutritive material. Regarding the deficiency in quantity, I cannot agree in the opinion expressed, as actual testing in the poor-house at Durbhunga has shown that but few of the inmates can eat 6 chittacks at a sitting, and two meals of 12 chittacks per diem is probably as much as the system can digest. Wild vegetables are within the reach of all classes, and a sufficient supply for a day's meal can be gathered in a few minutes. Salt, I have no doubt the poorer classes, except Noonahs, experience difficulty in obtaining, and to meet this one pice per head was sanctioned.

Writing of diseases, Dr. Macdonell represents—"On minute inquiry of the Circle Officers, Native Doctors, and villagers, I found a complete absence of those diseases which are known to accompany scarcity and famine, but I observed a very considerable prevalence of purulent ophthalmia almost amounting to an epidemic. The sufferers were chiefly children under eight years of age." The report also touches on the want of sanitary arrangements in the villages, and the existence of life under the condition of ill-ventilated houses surrounded by decomposed vegetable matter.

Hyalghat Circle.		Wareruuggur Circle.		Bandhai Circle.	
Normal	... 60	Normal	... 62	Normal	... 61
Under-fed	... 28	Under-fed	... 28	Under-fed	... 24
Emaciated	... 12	Emaciated	... 10	Emaciated	... 15

Gangdah Circle.			Dooctah Circle.			Seharah Circle.		
Normal	...	63	Normal	...	72	Normal	...	74
Under-fed	...	28	Under-fed	...	22	Under-fed	...	20
Emaciated	...	9	Emaciated	...	6	Emaciated	...	6
Rohar Circle.			Herni Circle.			Hassonpur Circle.		
Normal	...	74	Normal	...	89	Normal	...	65
Under-fed	...	16	Under-fed	...	6	Under-fed	...	27
Emaciated	...	10	Emaciated	...	5	Emaciated	...	8
Singhya Circle.			Mohamedpur Circle.			Durbhunga Circle.		
Normal	...	87	Normal	...	66	Normal	...	67
Under-fed	...	11	Under-fed	...	25	Under-fed	...	25
Emaciated	...	2	Emaciated	...	9	Emaciated	...	8

11. *Seed*.—The demand for the Government seed varies greatly. In Moteepore and Jhunjharpore the seed is in demand, and three-fourths has germinated. The seed obtained in exchange for grain was very bad—only half of that exchanged at one gola, and less than one-fourth at another germinated. Up to date 1,884 maunds in the former, and 1,085 in the latter circle, have been disposed of.

12. *Relief works*.—Most of the relief works in Seetamurhee have been stopped, and complaints were made against the Public Works Department for keeping workmen on the Manick Chuck road. The point has been mooted whether the engineering establishment of this sub-division should not now be reduced. I am of opinion that it may. There are—

Assistant engineers	...	...	2
European overseer	...	...	1
Clerk of work, European	...	...	1
Apprentice engineer	...	...	2

13. In Durbhunga generally the people have deserted their works for the fields, but in one or two other circles the Relief Officers still cling to keeping up the labor on relief works. Mr. Macdonell has proposed, and I have approved of his reducing his rates to less than a half of what they were before, as laborers are wanted in the fields. I quite approve of workmen being employed in repairing the new earth-work on roads, but not to fritter their time on smoothing the slopes of tanks when the most important point, *viz.*, to obtain a crop, is still unaccomplished.

13. In Mudhoobunnee, the number on the works has fallen still lower from 30,000 to 14,499 on public works, and on village relief work from 56,160 to 23,216. The latter numbers have further fallen to 6,000. Mr. Magrath reports, in all but the Jhunjharpore and Moteepore Circles able-bodied laborers are most difficult to obtain for any description of works, the demand for agricultural labor is so great. In the Kutchra Circle the laborers refuse to work for one seer per diem, and as soon as this rate was enforced the relief works were everywhere deserted.

14. I have reported (*vide* paragraph 8) that in Moteepore labor for relief works is still reported as easily obtainable, although cultivation is in places very backward, and the Relief Officer does not believe that the works have kept men from field-labor. In Jhunjharpore, which is the adjoining circle, it is reported that the relief works were not willingly abandoned, and orders had to be issued to close the works previously to which rates had been lowered. Here again in this circle, a question has arisen as to whether relief works should not again be reopened in Royna and Meghnathpore. It seems to me that the relief works for men should be of the character of field-labor, and that if their lands are ready the surplus laborers should be sent to other villages, and employed in preparing lands still unprepared; that able-bodied women and children should be sent to do weeding, and that advances of grain for this purpose might be given to those in need of employing labor. I am averse to any further expenditure on unremunerative work, such as smoothing the banks of village tanks.

15. In Durbhunga the average daily number of laborers under the Public Works Department and Circle Officers amounted during the fortnight to 18,078. The total quantity of grain expended was 17,516 maunds in payment, being an average of 2½ seers per head per diem. On the subject of payment in grain and the amount a man can earn at the present rates, I take the following extract from Mr. Macdonell's report:—

"I have been at much trouble to determine the quantity of grain a laborer in each circle can earn per day. The maximum is from 3 to 4 seers, the average being something over two.

"In Hathi, there is a decrease of 20,000 on relief works. There are, however, still some 10,000 laborers.

"In Poopree, the numbers have dwindled down to 3,000, whilst upwards of 10,000 have been engaged in spinning and weaving."

Statement shewing the number of relief laborers.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	PUBLIC WORKS.		CIRCLE OFFICERS.		Court of Wards—Task-work.
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	
Mudhoobunnee ...	45,740	15,032	7,503	7,355	15,850	....
Seetamurhee ...	11,092	3,323	1,107	5,037	1,625	....
Durbhunga, including Hathi ...	18,078	5,055	...	13,023	...	....
Poopree ...	3,581	432	...	3,149	...	....
Naraya ...	7,317	...	445	5,534	488	850
Total ...	85,808	23,842	9,055	34,098	17,963	850

16. *Private grain stores.*—Mr. Baillie, the Relief Officer, reports the existence of 11,000 maunds of grain in one of his villages, of which the zemindar refuses to advance a seer, referring his ryots to Government; and Chowdhry Rooder Pershad now comes forward to complain that he has 5,000 maunds of grain in stock, but that his ryots do not come to him to take loans as heretofore.

17. *Grain transfers.*—It has been found necessary to transfer grain from one gola to another; Arer has been supplied from Bancepore, which again is to be replenished from Palee and Remgaon, and Arodha will receive further stocks from either Cherout or from the south.

18. *Importations.*—I can hear of no change as regards outside food-supplies in Mudhoobunnee. The coarser pulses are coming in in dribblets, and here and there a little salt, but no rice down south. I hear of Dacca boats importing rice. During the last week some 400 maunds of private rice have arrived at Durbhunga in boats, and a few pack-loads of rice from Seetamurhee have found purchasers at 8 to 9 seers in face of the Government cargo rice at 14.

19. *Grain sale and consumption.*—In Mudhoobunnee the consumption has fallen below the estimate. Nepaulese are purchasing Government grain at the northern golas.

The large advances which are being everywhere made are diminishing the amount of sales. During the fortnight 21,876 maunds were sold in Durbhunga, and 8,479 maunds in Hathee; the figures for the preceding fortnight were 18,932, and for Hathee 10,745. This shows an increase of sales during the present fortnight of 2,944 maunds in Durbhunga, and a decrease of 2,266 in Hathee.

The figures given below are up to the 3rd of July.

The total expenditure between the 21st of June and the 3rd has been: in Durbhunga 48,437, and Hathee 51,100; total 99,537 within the fortnight. The grain expenditure previously estimated by Mr. Macdonell was given at a little over a lakh, a very close result. At Murpa the sales average 4,000 maunds weekly, and there are now only 10,000 maunds in store.

From Shewhur to Jhunharpur 12,000 maunds of grain have already been sent by boat, and 8,000 are being sent by the Bagmutty. At Kunhowlie, Sombursa, Byranca, on the frontier the sales are good; at Bootahee, Amwa, Bhagwanpur, Seetamurhee, sales are dull.

Storage of grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

Name of circle.	Total quantity of grain stored.
Durbhunga ...	97,670
Mahomedpore ...	1,47,117
Hyaghat ...	1,08,132
Warisnuggur ...	97,168
Bundhar ...	56,871
Dosowta ...	1,77,523
Gangdah ...	1,41,184
Rohar ...	1,83,864
Singhia ...	85,702
Harri ...	64,597
Hussunpore ...	32,934
Lehra ...	54,000
Total ...	12,46,761

Allotment 14,00,000.

Grain Statement No. II, shewing the amount of grain received up to date.

SEETAMURHEE SUB-DIVISION.

Amount of grain allotted, 8½ lakhs.

Number and name of Store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.	Number and name of store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.
1. Seetamurhee ...	1,14,129	15. Naekutya ...	7,976
2. Dumra ...	2,592	16. Axwah ...	41,479
3. Sheahur ...	46,173	17. Nuigah ...	19,434
4. Sonsand ...	44,847	18. Bela Mich Pukury ...	21,056
5. Sinburrah ...	20,526	19. Kumtowl ...	20,668
6. Jaluh ...	65,348	20. Bhugwanpore ...	40,264
7. Chenut ...	63,960	21. Moorsund ...	20,046
8. Dynechupra ...	29,971	22. Belahi ...	10,316
9. Diggu ...	4,792	23. Poopree ...	34,266
10. Majorgunge ...	2,000	24. Raipore ...	32,144
11. Bhuthee ...	36,361	25. Sibnagore ...	31,624
12. Ethurwah ...	34,976	26. Panhar ...	19,994
13. Murpah ...	33,898		
14. Bangaon ...	35,171	Total ...	8,34,011

Statement shewing the Allotment, Receipt, and Progress in delivery of Food-grains in the Sub-Districts of Mudhoobunnee, also shewing the several Store-houses and the carriage actually available.

DISTRICT.	Total grain allotted.	Number and names of Store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.		
	Mds.		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Mudhoobunnee Sub-Division.	1,20,000	Mudhoobunnee ...	1,06,629	28	9
	75,000	Pundowl ...	70,333	30	0
	40,000	Kewan ...	40,043	20	0
	75,000	Rudhpore ...	73,641	25	1
	85,000	Basdeopore ...	53,389	0	0
	1,30,000	Jhunjharpore ...	1,00,525	0	0
	60,000	Sarso ...	56,615	0	0
	1,10,000	Khojowh ...	99,477	10	0
	50,000	Korahyas ...	34,489	10	0
	60,000	Ladua ...	47,288	0	0
	40,000	Naradh ...	41,058	20	0
	.....	Sidhupkalan ...	11,020	0	0
	48,000	Harlakhi ...	30,536	0	0
	43,000	Shets ...	30,350	0	0
	44,000	Deodhas ...	30,252	0	0
	1,10,000	Benipatti ...	1,08,460	0	0
	60,000	Palee ...	45,161	0	0
	10,000	Arer ...	13,636	0	0
Total ...	11,60,000		9,92,905	23	10

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Naraya Sub-Division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Naraya ...	7th July ...	1,00,000	95,278	22,056	1,370	6,116	160	29,611	6,000
Mohadeomut ...	Ditto ...	90,000	95,069	51,339	1,590	2,281	274	55,794	4,000
East Patrahi ...	Ditto ...	50,000	51,115	11,674	4,309	157	.....	16,040	5,000
West Patrahi ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,53,688	28,166	9,029	4,313	355	42,463	6,000
Peroghur... ..	Ditto ...	90,000	91,670	14,546	12,342	2,176	794	29,658	9,000
Madheypur ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,00,415	27,555	11,690	4,883	7,810	61,741	9,000
	Total ...	6,40,000	6,47,220	1,44,939	41,080	19,926	9,303	2,15,297	30,000

Statements showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Mudhoobunee Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending 8th day of July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE						Estimated quantity of grain consumed by the public during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By exchange for seed.	By loss or wastage.	Total.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
Mudhoobunee ...	5th July ...	2,25,000 0 0	2,17,000 58 9	94,594 12 74	5,493 22 13	795 10 14	5,108 38 64	.....	.....	1,04,132 13 9
Mohoree ...	30th June ...	1,60,000 0 0	1,57,000 25 1	82,198 16 42	5,735 29 21	475 38 144	4,732 23 161	.....	.....	41,190 36 161
Jhanjharpoore ...	2nd July ...	1,50,000 0 0	1,57,140 0 0	83,027 11 145	9,550 30 124	1,152 34 21	3,393 15 54	211 16 8	925 34 81	61,561 36 4
Bhaktas ...	1st July ...	2,40,000 0 0	2,33,333 0 0	70,500 37 111	9,940 12 01	109 6 7	2,638 11 0	439 34 9	9,274 2 34	92,992 13 141
Umgaon ...	3rd July ...	1,55,000 0 0	91,138 0 0	38,898 26 1	1,943 23 6	2,413 13 14	1,889 32 10	.....	.....	44,711 8 15
Kachir ...	2nd July ...	1,50,000 0 0	1,57,257 0 0	37,869 13 12	3,132 33 5	1,756 4 8	5,839 30 8	.....	.....	51,568 4 1
Total ...	...	11,60,000 0 0	9,94,995 23 10	3,27,115 32 34	34,350 33 71	7,181 36 12	24,835 33 34	631 1 1	10,197 36 11	3,94,338 13 111

Statement showing the Consumption of Grain for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

SEETAMURHEE DIVISION.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure for the ending fortnight.
		By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	By advance to ryots.	By gratuitous distribution.	By payment in kind.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Garraha	July 8th ...	312	1,752	1,517	616	929	4,923	3,000
Sheshur	" 7th ...	2,068	6,197	3,973	3,299	5,141	21,709	4,000
Rhodho	" 6th ...	916	5,347	9,479	1,115	2,714	19,565	6,000
Bhugwanpur	" 8th ...	840	3,941	2,791	1,229	2,307	10,668	6,000
Belahi	" 9th ...	580	3,973	2,040	298	788	8,079	3,000
Murpa	" 7th ...	2,095	4,912	9,281	1,205	2,662	21,129	8,000
Amooa	" 7th ...	297	4,814	10,071	2,522	2,166	19,708	6,000
Saidpur	" 6th ...	1,787	5,709	2,383	943	40	16,842	4,000
Dynehupura	" 9th ...	1,948	1,866	1,308	670	.....	5,922	5,000
Rajputty	" 8th ...	152	324	1,083	154	154	1,847	5,000
Boonra	" 8th ...	522	348	1,928	190	232	3,120	1,000
Bathnala	" 9th ...	245	395	2,443	221	885	4,177	2,000
Seetamurhee	" 9th ...	2,043	6,380	11,910	545	2,712	23,610	10,000
Panchore	" 9th ...	813	641	207	91	1,098	2,760	500
Total		15,051	46,511	13,829	61,395	22,682	1,58,448	.....

Return for Poopree Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending 8th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Sold to laborers.	Payments in grain.			Sold to Public.			Advances.			Charitable.			Total.		
		Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.	Up to last return.	During week.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Norunda	Not received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,136	.....	4,136
Parihar	Nil 848	103	1,111	7,342	644	7,866	713	206	1,069	557	195	722	8,561	1,297	.....	10,858
Soorund	2,347	3,712	201	3,013	6,344	685	7,039	4,192	523	4,715	919	274	1,184	17,465	1,603	19,068
Cherowte	2,500	1,983	206	2,182	6,618	397	7,015	8,363	2,040	10,412	1,289	299	1,588	20,723	2,945	23,667
Poopree	2 1,541	240	1,300	6,942	312	6,634	1,855	539	2,385	240	60	390	6,780	1,151	.....	10,951
Bongong	Nil 340	57	406	4,172	236	4,408	1,809	370	2,599	293	77	339	6,623	740	.....	7,423
Sionagar	Nil 1,622	91	1,716	9,880	308	10,188	4,294	2,431	6,723	564	33	500	16,363	2,805	.....	19,328
Jaley	2,047	4,382	848	5,230	24,065	1,177	25,879	9,981	1,831	11,812	2,010	305	3,005	44,813	4,251	49,564
Total	7,396	14,309	1,809	16,111	65,392	3,708	69,160	31,288	8,030	39,318	6,452	1,335	7,787	1,28,973	14,942	1,46,915

Statement showing Consumption of Grain at each Sub-Division within the Fortnight.

Name of Sub-Division.	Total consumption to date.	Consumption within the fortnight.
	Mds.	Mds.
Seetamurhee	1,58,448	55,172
Poopree	1,43,915	34,952
Mudhoobunnee	3,94,236	66,477
Naraya	2,15,297	31,819
Durbhunga, including Hathoe ..	5,01,479	1,01,534
Total	14,13,375	2,89,954

21. *Advances.*—The Magistrate of Mudhoobunnee is pushing on his advances vigorously, and reports my advances have been as follows:—

Cash advances—	Rs.
Advances to zemindars for relief of ryots	17,175
Advances to cultivators	4,386
Total of cash advances	21,561
Value of grain advanced—	
To ryots	26,094
To zemindars for ryots	6,285
Total money value of advances	32,379

In addition to this the Raj has advanced Rs. 45,000. This gives for my relief sub-divisions a total of Rs. 77,379 for a population of 45,000.

In Durbhunga the figures are—

Advanced in cash 66,714
Advanced in grain, in maunds 90,184

The Leyra establishment has been strengthened by an extra native officer to complete the advances as early as possible.

In the other sub-division the figures have been—

Naraya 19,926
Seetamurhee 13,829
Poopree 6,452

22.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In Mudhoobunnee the numbers have slightly increased. A large proportion of the numbers consist of Brahmins and Rajpoots. In the sudder circle out of a total of 3,893, 1,130 persons belong to the higher caste. In Jhunjharpore out of 3,880 persons, 1,092 were Brahmins, 46 Rajpoots, 2 Kaisthas, *i.e.*, nearly one-third belong to the higher castes. In Buckwa, as elsewhere, gifts of clothing have been found necessary. In Katchra the numbers on relief are diminishing; this is attributed partly to intimidation on the part of their fellow caste-men. The figures for Durbhunga are as follow:—

	Village relief.	Number on poor-houses.
Durbhunga	8,521	162
Mahomedpore	4,908	184
Hyaghaut	8,174	.....
Warisnuggur	6,552	26
Bundhar	4,913	...
Dasowta	22,685	103
Gungdhar	21,777	47
Rohar	13,203	69
Singhea	15,729	165
Hirnee	12,085	.....
Husseinpore	10,005	122
Leyra	4,511	.....
Total	1,33,063	878

In Mudhoobunnee the figures are—

Tickets 22,038
Cooked food 1,280

I learn that the Nepalese officials have forbidden the poorer classes of their subjects from seeking relief at our golas or accepting charitable tickets, as their doing so casts a slur on the Government of Nepal.

In Seetamurhee, there are 13,259
In Poopree, village relief 7,615
Poor-houses 382
In Naraya, the figures are 19,021

Financial Result in the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.

Items.	Expenditure shown in the last narrative.		Expenditure during the fortnight under report.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Salaries, establishment, &c., &c. ...	15,268	15 4	591	7 11	15,860	7 3
Package and incidentals ...	867	13 3	460	0 0	1,327	13 3
Storage, including building ...	15,048	14 6	....	....	15,048	14 6
Charitable relief ...	53,551	6 10	32	4 6	53,583	11 4
Public works ...	3,32,115	9 2	....	....	3,32,115	9 2
Miscellaneous ...	1,15,371	9 9	*2,584	1 0	1,17,955	10 9
Transport of Government grain ...	1,05,019	9 4	2,412	15 0	1,07,432	8 4
Advances to trustworthy residents to purchase grain ...	4,190	0 0	....	....	4,190	0 0
Ditto traders ditto ...	12,475	0 0	....	....	12,475	0 0
Ditto to zemindars to help their ryots ...	33,725	0 0	....	....	33,725	0 0
Loans for land improvement ...	18,260	0 0	....	....	18,260	0 0
Loans to ryots ...	1,100	0 0	....	....	1,100	0 0
Purchase of bullocks ...	36,060	0 0	....	....	36,060	0 0
Purchase of Government grain ...	1,599	1 6	....	....	1,599	1 6
Total ...	7,44,652	15 8	6,080	12 5	7,50,733	12 1

* This amount is balance due to Mr. Carlisle on account of old account.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT IN THE MUDHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure up to date.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingences	31,509 4 3	9,931 4 3	41,440 6 6
Storage, including building and repairs	10,152 3 1	121 10 0	10,273 13 1
Package and incidental	2,705 7 6	....	2,705 7 6
Grant-in-aid for charitable relief ..	3,845 9 0	....	3,845 9 0
Miscellaneous	28,776 8 6	186 5 8	28,962 14 2
Purchase of grain by Government	....	....	....
Transport of Government grain ..	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	20,735 0 0	....	20,735 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	17,438 7 9	1,127 1 0	18,565 8 9
Permanent advance	9,10,400 1 0	24,932 2 4	93,35,332 3 4
Loan under the Land Improvement Act	9,77,709 14 1	2,894 8 5	9,80,604 6 6
Public Works District Road Fund	20,03,772 5 2	39,342 15 8	20,43,115 4 10
Total ..			

No. 15.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT IN THE DURBUNGAH SUB-DIVISION.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries—establishment and office contingencies	70,989 6 2	19,280 1 4	90,269 7 6
Compensation to Railway Co. ..	....	....	....
Package and incidental	20,518 11 9	2,150 0 0	22,668 11 9
Storage	3,38,144 15 0	3,599 6 6	3,41,744 5 6
Charitable relief	8,63,606 5 0	17,068 12 3	8,80,675 1 3
Public works	1,09,821 4 0	....	1,09,821 4 0
Miscellaneous	3,225 5 6	2,507 0 9	5,822 6 3
Purchase of grain by Government	11,53,851 14 0	82,420 6 1	12,36,272 4 1
Transport of Government grain ..	62,300 0 0	....	62,300 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seeds, &c.	2,350 0 0	....	2,350 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain .. ..	....	....	....
Loans to Municipalities and Towns	31,761 4 10	....	31,761 4 10
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	26,56,569 2 3	1,27,115 10 11	27,83,684 13 2
Total ..			

C. T. METCALFE, *Additional Commissioner.*

No. 3657F, dated Sarun, the 17th July 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

2. It is solicited that 10 printed copies of this narrative be sent for distribution.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazar.—While importations have increased in the Sadar Sub-division during the fortnight, they have been steadily falling off in the Sewan

Sub-division, the imports having decreased from 68,183 maunds in the fortnight ending 30th May, and 23,774 maunds in the fortnight ending 27th June, to 7,749 maunds only in the fortnight under review. The markets continue to be sufficiently supplied.

2. In the Sudder Sub-division the imports were: at Chupra, 4,500 maunds; at Revelgunge, 39,200 maunds, of which 5,400 maunds were rice; at Dooreegunge, 11,400 maunds, of which 4,775 maunds were rice; at Surfra, 185 maunds; and at Panapore, 114 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 1,669 and 1,251 maunds respectively.

3. Of the Chupra Sub-division Major Jackson writes—

"There is no scarcity of grain in the large bazars. There is, however, a falling off in the supply of the outlying markets held from time to time in various villages. My reports tell me that these are still supplied, but to a less extent than before the rains set in. The falling off is due principally to the difficulties of carriage. The demand, however, seems to be fully met, even with the diminished supply. At least I have no complaints to the contrary."

4. Mr. Tonnerre, in charge of the Manjhee Sub-division, reports as follows:—

"The imports into this sub-division are very limited. Pack-bullocks are not often seen, but I think that water transport will in a great measure be used instead of them."

"Grain has been taken from Mobarakpore to Chainpore in boats going up the *Daha Nuddee*. This river, with its two branches, can be used to carry grain into three of my circles, and the *Sondee Nuddee* is available for the other two. Both these rivers are now navigable."

"Grain is generally available in the bazars, but to a much less degree, of course, than last year, and the prices have fallen during the fortnight under review owing to the advances which are rapidly being made."

5. Regarding the Musrah Sub-division Mr. Hudson reports—

"The bazars everywhere maintain a fair supply of grain, nor has any special scarcity been brought to notice."

6. Concerning the Pursa Sub-division Mr. Barry writes—

"I have received reports from fifteen of the largest bazars in this sub-division, and I find that in no case has the supply fallen short of the demand, the bunnearis in every instance having brought more grain to market than they could sell. With the most distressed classes, it is not the absence of grain in the market, but the want of money to buy that grain, which is the cause of all the misery. The rates rule from 10 to 13 seers per rupee for rice.

17	to	21	"	"	"	chunna.
15	to	18	"	"	"	wheat.
15½	to	18	"	"	"	makai.
18	to	21	"	"	"	barley.
18	to	20	"	"	"	urhar.
18	"	"	"	"	"	dál kerao.
20	"	"	"	"	"	matar kerao.

"The Government advances have hardly yet been sufficiently extensive and uniform over the sub-division to affect the market materially."

"It is still noticeable that the rates are easier along the southern portion of the sub-division; rice, for instance, selling at 13 seers in Dighwara, while it is at 10 seers in Makair, 16 miles further north. The heavy rain during the last fortnight must have seriously impeded importations, yet there has been a general downward tendency, most of the food-grain being quoted a seer to two seers cheaper in the rupee."

"The abundant rain we have had, and the prospect of a splendid bhadoi crop, taken together with the fact that Government grain is being advanced freely in almost every village, can only conduce to a further fall in prices."

7. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan Sub-division:—

"There is no falling off in the supplies in the bazars. The demand is fully met by them. Private importation from other districts has, however, gone down to an exceedingly small amount. During the fortnight the returns received show only 7,749 maunds as having been imported. Private trade, however, is quite capable of meeting the demand, and the great falling off in the imports during the period under report is, I understand, due to the large quantities of grain that are being given out in advances to the public from the Government golas. Private traders will not, under these circumstances, bring grain into the market in large quantities, as they would be certain to suffer loss by doing so."

8. The above explanation of the cause of the diminution in the imports into the Sewan Sub-division seems to be refuted by the fact that importations have here increased, notwithstanding that advances of Government grain are being largely made in the Sudder Sub-division also. It is more probable that the decrease in Sewan is due to the greater facilities of communication now existing with this portion of the district.

9. Of the Hutwa Sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus:—

"Supplies sufficient. Importation nominal. No material change in prices."

10. *Kind and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement.

11. Prices have fallen considerably, except in the Manjhee and Bussantpore thanas, and at Gurkha, Maharancee, Amnour, Sewan, Rughoonathpore, Burrageon, and Barowlee.

12. *Stock of Food in the hands of the People.*—Under this head, regarding the Manjhee Sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre writes—

"There are but few who have any considerable stocks of food, and these belong to the class of petty zemindars and not to the ryot class, properly speaking, for which we have to provide."

Of the latter, a small proportion have stocks to last them one month only, that is food for the family itself, without any to spare, wherewith to pay the coolies hired by the ryot to work in his fields.

"I have received detailed statements regarding two circles—*Ramgurh* and *Chainpore*. From them it appears that *half* the people have nothing at all to support themselves with. From my personal experience I am convinced of the correctness of the above statement.

"It must not be inferred from it that the remaining half are in no want at all. As I said, in the few cases that supplies exist they will last at the most for a month."

13. And for the Pursa Sub-division Mr. Barry reports as follows:—

"There can be little doubt that the stocks of grain, as a general rule among the smaller cultivators (and they are by far the most numerous), are pretty well exhausted; the consequence is that cultivators are now coming in, literally in hundreds, to ask for Government advances. Where they have not yet got Government advances, they are living from hand-to-mouth on grain purchased in the bazars. It is only men of substance, important zemindars and cultivators with extensive holdings, who have any stocks left.

"The coolies complain that ryots will not give them employment, as the ryots themselves have no grain to pay them with. This shows that there is very little grain, if any, left in the ordinary cultivators' hands; so it is obvious that without Government advances for the cultivators, and relief works for the coolies, these classes could not pull through till next crop is ready."

14. These and similar reports from other quarters show the pressing need for advances of Government grain, if only to admit of the ordinary employment of field labor; and apart from the objection to leaving the mahajuns to take advantage of the necessities of the ryots in a season like the present, I much doubt whether the petty village mahajuns generally would have had the grain to advance, if the Government had not intervened. It is probably that such advances are also necessary for the actual support of many of the ryots themselves. It was only the other day that two Rajpoot ryots presented themselves before me in an apparently starving condition, who, on examination by the Civil Surgeon himself, were at once pronounced to have been, in truth, reduced to that state by *want of food*. They belonged to a village near Nipanneah, on the borders of the Pursa thana; and I was informed by the planter within whose circle the village was that this was one of his *best villages where the rubber crops had been very fine, and the people were better off than elsewhere*. These ryots had come in to complain regarding some hitch in their village advance, and were of course promptly relieved. I mention the circumstance as indicating the general need for advances to the cultivating class in most villages throughout the district, as if such be the condition of individual ryots even in the *best* villages, who can say that advances are not everywhere necessary, though the need may be more pressing in one quarter than in another.

15. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall here has been 10·35 inches during the fortnight, of which 8·47 fell in the last week, making a total of 18·85 since the commencement of the rains. The rain has no doubt been excessive, and has greatly interfered with the weeding operations necessary for the growth of the crops. On the question whether we have dry or wet weather during the next few days, the fate of the bhadoi crops may now, in fact, be said to depend.

16. The following is Mr. Tonnerre's report of the Manjhee Sub-division:—

"Rain is now a matter of daily occurrence, but its quantity and persistence is quite unusual. It is interfering with weeding; and should the rains continue during another week with the same force, *janera, marua, kodo, sathi, sawan*, and *tangoonee*, which constitute the bhadoi crop, will be entirely destroyed. This I learnt from the ryots themselves, who evince great alarm at the prospects of another famine."

17. From Pursa Mr. Barry writes regarding the rainfall—

"This has been abundant,—more than abundant; rain having fallen heavily, without exception, every day in the fortnight. Still we have had many blinks of the hot sun; and to-day (Sunday) not a drop has fallen, and the sky is clear and the sun hot; so I look forward to having a short break of hot weather, which will now be most acceptable.

"The rain has been so constant that I have been able to move about very little in camp. Still I have seen the country from Barwey Ghât to Ramcollah, and from Amhour to Rewa Ghât."

18. For Sewan the sub-divisional officer gives the rainfall during the fortnight as under:—

	Inches.		Inches.
28th June ..	.. 06	5th July ..	.. 1·59
29th " ..	.. ..	6th " ..	.. ..
30th " ..	.. 1·08	7th " ..	.. 1·17
1st July ..	.. 1·06	8th " ..	.. 54
2nd " ..	.. ..	9th " ..	.. ..
3rd " ..	.. ..	10th " ..	.. 25
4th " ..	.. 07	11th " ..	.. 24
Total ..	2·27	Total ..	3·79

19. And for Hutwa also the following figures are supplied by Mr. Hodgkinson :—

Rainfall.					
28th June	..	..	..	..	.. 7
29th "	..	..	..	..	.. 28
30th "	..	..	..	..	.. 33
1st July	..	..	..	..	.. 52
2nd "	..	..	..	..	.. 20
4th "	..	..	..	..	.. 1.46
5th "	..	..	..	..	.. 2.32
6th "	..	..	..	..	.. 27
7th "	..	..	..	..	.. 81
8th "	..	..	..	..	.. 15
9th "	..	..	..	..	.. 04
10th "	..	..	..	..	.. 1.06
11th "	..	..	..	..	.. 07
Total					.. 7.58

20. *State of the Crops.*—Though some damage has been done in parts by the incessant rain, prospects are still generally favorable, and the crops give promise of an abundant harvest if only the rain would hold off. An inundation of the Gunduk in the tract to the north of the embankment, which, if the entire area had been submerged, could not be much under 30 square miles, was reported to have entirely destroyed the crops, but I have since learnt that the inundation was confined to a limited portion of this tract; and Mr. Reid of Suddowah writes that even there, owing to the waters having speedily receded, not one-tenth of the damage had been inflicted that he had previously supposed. Still many ryots were washed out of house and home, and have lost their crops and will have to be provided for. The Sewan sub-divisional officer has proceeded to the spot.

21. Major Jackson reports as follows regarding the Chupra Sub-division :—

"The rains have been universal during the past fortnight; more than the average of former years has fallen, and perhaps in many parts of the district more than is good for the young crops coming on. For the first week these promised a bumper season, but the excessive down-pour of the last week has, it is feared, drowned much of the Indian-corn and similar grains before they could acquire head to overcome the influence of the waters. It has also much interfered with the weeding operations of the season, the supersaturation of the soil preventing the eradication of the under-growth without damage to the young shoots. A little dry weather is indeed at present much wanted."

22. Of the Manjhee Sub-division Mr. Tonnerre writes—

"The entire bhadoi crop is very promising indeed; it has had quite enough rain, and the next few days will decide whether it is to be a grand success or an entire failure owing to excess of rain."

"*Sugarcane* is thriving and will yield a fine crop; it is strong and vigorous. *Tukhmerezee dhan* (that which requires to be transplanted) is also in a very forward state, and is being transplanted everywhere."

"*Bawug dhan* (sown broadcast) is now being sown in the low lands. It is very coarse, and only the poorest of the people eat it."

"The rain so fatal to the bhadoi crop, if in excess, is doing a great deal of good to these dhans and to the sugarcane. In some *chours*, where the sugarcane has had a good deal of moisture, it is very high and strong."

23. Mr. Barry's report of the Parsa Sub-division is the following :—

"From the abundant rainfall the prospects of the bhadoi crop may fairly be considered assured. This crop is everywhere looking well, and has suffered no injury from the rain, but it has not grown so fast as it would have done in warmer weather, and the harvest will be later in consequence; but everywhere the makai, kodo, sawan, marua, sathi rice, cotton plant, &c., are looking healthy."

"The prospect of an unusually early bhadoi harvest is gone, as during the last fortnight the plant generally has grown very little owing to the constant rain; and as far as I can judge, the harvest may be retarded by eight or ten days, and thus the period of distress lengthened. But again, with a good spell of sunny weather, the crops will quickly recover what they have apparently lost."

"Weeding has been carried on diligently wherever the cessation of rain gave the people a chance; but I must say the weeds have grown apace, and have thriven more than the crops. In short, weeding has been greatly retarded by the rain, and very much remains to be done."

"Ploughing of the 'chowmasa' or high lands for the rubbee crop has gone on to some extent, while ploughing of the low lands for the aghani rice has hardly commenced yet, only a few fields having been broken up and planted out. It is hardly time yet, and the weather has almost rendered the work impossible on any large scale. Indigo is admitted by the planters to be an 8 or 10-anna crop; in this quarter it is looking very well, and I do not think it will be very much below the average. Still the later sowings have not thriven, being choked with weeds and the rank grass which flourishes everywhere so irrepressibly in the rains. Coolies have literally been driven in great numbers from field work to relief work on the roads by the rain; for while ryots pay them for work done, Government, like an indulgent

master, pays them whether work is done or not, and however much it may rain. This is unavoidable in times like the present, for if Government did not support these coolies, when unable to obtain work elsewhere, I believe many of them would be in danger of starvation."

24. Concerning the Musrah Sub-division Mr. Hudson writes—

"The rain has been almost incessant throughout the sub-division, and the country is a good deal under water, but there is no apprehension yet, as far as I can learn, of damage to the crops, unless it be to the makai, which here and there is turning yellow. However, we have had a break during the last two or three days, and if this holds out for a day or two, no serious damage will have been done. The great rice crop cannot be injured, except by flooding, or failure of the rains, during the latter half of August and September. The people are all busy with their cultivation—at least the ryot class; but these in the Bussuntpore thana are too poor to employ many laborers, and *this* year especially they are trusting much to nature, and leaving their fields under cultivated, rather than hire assistance, a circumstance which renders the continuation of relief works exceptional in this division.

25. I believe that it is more to the constant rain and the wet state of the country, than to the inability to hire labor, that the interruption of agricultural operations in Bussuntpore, as in many other parts, must at present be ascribed, as during a brief tour *via* Barowlee, Gopalpore, and Rampore circles, I noticed particularly that, owing to the excessive rain, the country was really not generally in a state to admit of any work being carried on in the fields. Still the inability alluded to by Mr. Hudson no doubt largely exists, and it was to supply the means of meeting this want, as well as to support the ryots themselves, that the advances of Government grain to the cultivators were undertaken. Through a mistaken, though zealous, attempt on the part of Mr. Hudson to see to everything himself, and the failure to adopt adequately the principle of division of labor, I fear that the advances are somewhat backward in Bussuntpore, but by a recent re-constitution of the circles it is hoped that these advances may now be rapidly completed. Meanwhile, wherever advances have not been completed, Mr. Hudson, as well as all other sub-divisional officers, with the object of preventing the weeding operations now so necessary being retarded by the inability of the ryot to hire assistance, have instructions to turn the relief coolies into the fields, where requisite, charging the cost of their labor to the village concerned, and adjusting the account at the time of making the village advance, either by cutting down the quantity of grain issued, or by adding to the amount of the village bond, according to the desire of the parties. Where the security is not adequate, and the amount of the advance cannot be reduced, the execution of a separate bond, under clause *d* of the charitable relief rules, is directed.

26. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan makes the following report:—

"The crops continue to thrive and promise well up to date, but the great quantity of rain we have had is beginning to tell on the Indian-corn, which, in places, shows a slightly yellow tinge. A week of good hot sun-shining weather is wanted now to enable the ryots to clear their lands of weeds, which are choking the young crops. Marua, in places, is getting into ear, and tangoonee is nearly as far advanced. I have to-day heard that close to the Gunduk bund the land has been flooded, and that about fifteen thousand beeghas of the crops have been destroyed. I intend proceeding there at once to inquire into the matter."

Under this head Mr. Ratnay reports as follows:—

"The rains were heavy during the first week of the past fortnight, putting a stop to weeding, and preventing in some degree agricultural operations, but the weather has been comparatively clear for the last few days, and a considerable impetus has been given to labor in the fields.

"Ploughing and sowing are being carried on with great activity. Transplanting of dhan will not begin to any great extent till about the end of this month, but the transplanting of murwa is now close upon completion."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, writes of thanas Sewan and Darowlee as follows:—

"More than three-fourths of the bhadoi crop area is sown by this time, and the sowing of the remainder is postponed up to the present time on account of the continued rains. The fields are all wet, and would not admit of sowing makai in their present condition.

"Transplantation of murwa, however, is still being prosperously carried on. This crop, in some early sown fields, is getting into ear, and will reach maturity within three or four weeks. The present appearance of makai plants in up-land fields is very good; but in low fields where water has lodged, the plants look meagre and pale; paddy plants for transplantation look well and thriving, except in the few fields that have gone under water. Incessant rain is however doing good to the paddy crop in general, as success of this crop always depends on the sufficiency of water in the fields, but it (the rain) has, since my last crop report, proved somewhat injurious to the bhadoi crop, as it had delayed the weeding of makai, murwa, and kodo fields, and consequently retarded the growth of the plants.

"These crops prosper when it rains once or twice in 10 or 12 days, which is not the case now-a-days. Still if the rains keep off for a week, it will be all right; but if it continues to rain, it will no doubt do great mischief."

Mr. Tytler, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has been kind enough to furnish me with the following information of the crops:—

"The murwa that was sown in the poppy lands and irrigated is now in ear, or all but so; but this portion of the crop does not exceed two annas of the amount of murwa sown. The sawan and Tangoonee, where sown under the same advantages long ago, are about in the same

state. The Indian-corn in the northern portion of the district is more advanced than down here, as the land being moister, permitted of earlier sowing. This crop is about waist high in some parts of the north; it is backward towards Katea and on the other side of the Jherali generally. Fourteen annas of the murwa is only lately transplanted, and will not ripen before the 20th of August; portions may be earlier, especially if we have heat, but in such weather as we are having, not before the date noted. Rain is doing great harm, the fields are choked with weeds, and I think caterpillars are commencing to show themselves. Paddy prospects are very good, and December (aghani) paddy is being transplanted."

27. Regarding the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"The want of sunshine has begun to be severely felt; the crops have been kept back in consequence, particularly in localities where opportunity has not been found to weed them. The makai in Bhoney zillah has been a good deal injured by the wet, and an insect induced by it, which has made its appearance; but there is time to repair the mischief if fine weather would only supervene; elsewhere the makai is a very fair crop, but wants sunshine. The early rice crops are very fine, and the kodo and murwa are good. Thus the prospects of the crops are altogether very favorable. The crops on a very limited tract outside the Gunduk embankment have been greatly injured, if not destroyed by the rising of the river."

28. *Condition of the People.*—I cannot say that I believe the condition of the people to be improving. Until resort to piece-work becomes general, they can earn but a scanty meal on the relief works; and however good the prospect of the coming harvest may be, the people cannot live on hope, while I fear that notwithstanding the advances being made to cultivators, field-labor is far from being as extensively employed as in ordinary years. As the season advances, and until the next crops are harvested, the pressure on the people could hardly indeed be expected to become less. At Rampore, as elsewhere in that neighbourhood, I noticed that the relief coolies were in want of clothing, and had a generally distressed appearance.

29. Under this head, Mr. Tonnerre reports thus of the Manjhee sub-division:—

"Having nearly completed my advances, I have had somewhat more leisure to go about the country and visit the distant circles. I find that people about Ramgarh, and in some parts of the Chainpore circle, show by their appearance that they have been under-fed for a long time. They will receive immediate relief now that advances have been made, but I do not know how they could have existed but for the advances. The country about there is to a great extent dhan growing. For the last two years the rice crop was not successful, and from inquiries made, I find that during those years they had suffered from want. They would have been finished off this year but for the timely measures taken.

"The people are better off in Bunwar circle, but in Pursa again they are very badly off.

"A putwaree came to me and said that he could not leave his house without having the ryots round him clamouring for grain. I have had inquiries instituted, and find that this is really the case. Again, numbers of ryots from one village will assemble at the gola, and wait for days till their turn comes to have their grain weighed out. This proves their want, else it is not likely that they would waste their time instead of looking after their fields.

"In my rides I have been followed from village to village for a whole morning, by people asking for grain.

"There is no doubt about it, that ryots are approaching the total consumption of their own little stocks."

30. Regarding the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry writes:—

"To a careful observer, there cannot be any doubt that many people are in great distress and cannot get sufficient food to eat. Many of these are on the roads, and are in a sufficiently wretched condition, both from insufficient food and from want of decent clothing. Many of the women particularly are in a ragged condition, and I propose to undertake the distribution of cloth to them myself, as I have peculiar facilities of observing them, being so much on the roads, and the circle officers are perhaps somewhat chary in giving cloth to those who are strangers to them and who come from a distance.

"Again, many of the ryots are in poor condition, and in distress for want of a meal, who would lose caste by going on the relief works and working as coolies. These can only be relieved by advances of Government grain, which are proceeding with all possible despatch. Beggars and the poorer ryots have suffered most, while bunneahs and mahajans have gained by the famine.

"On the whole, I do not consider that the condition of the people is improving, but rather the reverse. I am besieged daily by crowds of people for advances of grain, and therefore have good opportunities of forming an opinion; and I find, with few exceptions, that those who ask for help, are, judging from their personal appearance really in need of it.

"Again looking at those working on the roads, one might be led to infer that they had greatly deteriorated in condition; but perhaps this is because many of the weakest and most wretched have been unable to find better terms elsewhere than the Government subsistence wages, while the able-bodied have left in considerable numbers, either having put by something, or being able to earn more in other ways."

31. Mr. Hudson thus explains the bad reports alluded to in the previous narrative:—

"Some very bad reports were made to me of the condition of the people during the fortnight anterior to this; but I am glad to say that personal investigation has established the falsity of the alleged facts, and the incompetence or rascality of those who reported them. The said reports related to two villages at opposite ends of the sub-division.

1. "In Dowlee, in the north, eleven persons were reported by name as starving. I sent out a bag of rice, in charge of a group superintendent, with a garry and peons to bring them in. Half of them turned out to be of the usual type of mendicants now on the circle registers, the blind, maimed, or leprosy, and people so aged and decrepit as to have almost outlived consciousness. But none of these were absolutely without support; in proof of which they all returned to their villages, rather than remain away from home to be fed at Government expense."

2. "Pokhra, in the south-west. It was reported that persons had died, and that others would die of starvation, if notice were not taken of the condition of the village."

"I found on visiting the spot, that the village was within 2 miles of the Dhubowlie relief centre, where the officer in charge never refuses any case of real distress which presents itself. Moreover, a relief work, a Government road, is being constructed within 100 yards of the village; so that no persons capable of work, could want the means of self-support. I succeeded in calling before me the members of the families of the two men said to have died of hunger. One of these, Tagroop Chamar, son of Gopal, deceased, deposed that his father was of extreme age when he died; that he, Tagroop, always supported his parent, and that the latter died a natural death."

"The widow of the other deceased, deposed that her husband had been ill for a year before his decease, and that he was over 50 years of age. The widow and children appeared well-cared for. The group superintendent of this circle was not to be found when I visited this village, nor have I been able since to get hold of him, although I have instituted a strict search. It is certain that he has absconded. I collected all the alleged starving persons whom the village could produce, 10 in number, and sent for the native doctor from Bussuntpore, to report upon their physical condition. Half of them were declared well able to earn their own living by their own labor; two others, though feeble, admitted earning a livelihood, and the remaining three were found to be supported by members of their own family. The report in fact, turned out to be a purely malicious one, got up out of enmity to the large land-holder Nug Narain, by certain Assamees of the village, and specially by a certain "Attiah," who is head of a convent in the neighbourhood. I call to mind the three principal men who acted as spokesmen for the village in describing the alleged distress. They came to me, if I recollect rightly, when I was in camp in the cold season, and I gathered from them, that some quarrel was going on between them and their maliks. One of them, Sheo Ghulam Pari, turned out to be the uncle of the Zilâdâr of Dhubowlie factory, and he came forward to *guarantee his uncle's future good conduct if the matter was not pressed further against him.*"

32. Mr. Hudson has been instructed to see that such persons in need of relief as are unable to attend at centres, are provided for in their villages.

33. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"There is no material change to report in the condition of the people. They are, generally speaking, in as good condition now as ever they were. There is no great distress prevalent amongst them. Those who are unable from disease or other cause to work and gain a livelihood, can get assistance at the numerous relief centres throughout the division, and there is no fear of their starving. Government grain is also being freely distributed in the shape of advances amongst the ryots for the support of themselves and their laborers till the next harvest. Relief works on tanks have been closed, or nearly so; but those on roads are still open, and are to be kept open as long as possible, so that ample measures have been taken to ward off distress from every one likely to suffer."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, reports as follows of the people in thanas Darowlee and Sewan:—

"Condition of the people is very good. The number of laborers on relief works still does not appear to decrease considerably, because the continued rain does not allow the farmers to work freely in the fields. Grain advances by circle officers are relieving the recipients, especially the Chowbar people, of all the anxieties and wants of the season."

The following is taken from Mr. Rattray's report under this head:—

"The condition of the people still keeps hopeful. Circle officers report that distress does not prevail. People are sanguine of a good harvest, and in this expectation much land is being brought under cultivation. Labor is to be had, and by the end of the month the demand will be very great. Work on the road is still kept up, and gives employment principally to women and children, whilst other members of the family are employed in field labor. The distress, which was so generally feared at this time of the year, has not shown itself, and the future does not give any reason for alarm."

34. Mr. Wright has all along taken a very sanguine view of the situation of the people, and would almost seem to think that their circumstances are the same in a season like the present one as in ordinary years. Latterly, Mr. Rattray too has much fallen in with these views, which are not however supported by his earlier reports. But considering the poverty of the people there as elsewhere in ordinary years, and the condition of many when they first came on the relief works, it is difficult to believe that "distress does not prevail," and I could not sufficiently trust to Mr. Wright's judgment in the matter to be induced to accede to his proposal to close the relief works altogether. That even any summary proceedings for turning off fixed percentages of relief laborers on particular dates with a view to the eventual closing of the works, as also recommended by him, might have had dangerous effects, may be gathered from the reports of his Sub-Deputy Collector.

35. Of the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson reports that "no change is observable in the condition of the people."

36. *Known cases of misery and starvation.*—Though there have been, and must continue to be cases of misery, there have been none of starvation.

37. *Grain-thefts, or robberies.*—There have been four cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

38. The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of cases involving an element of theft committed during the month of June in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 respectively, as required by Government circular No. 4081, of the 20th December last.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

29. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 155,493, and the number on the last day was 138,284. The mean daily numbers both of the previous and of this fortnight, and the number on the last day of this fortnight, are shown below for each sub-division:—

Sub-divisions.			Mean daily number of the previous fortnight.	Mean daily number of the present fortnight.	REMARKS.
1.	Chupra	...	46,069	22,801	These figures do not include the number employed on works under the general Wards' manager, and hence the totals do not tally with the numbers given in the body of the above para.
2.	Maughee	...	35,251	17,272	
3.	Musrukh	...	84,303	79,365	
4.	Pursa	...	9,756	4,980	
5.	Sewan	...	34,821	25,722	
6.	Hutwa	...	6,906	4,206	
Total			217,106	154,346	

The numbers on piece-work are gradually increasing, and it is hoped that resort to piece-work may become general now that the daily wage rates are so low.

40. *State emigration to British Burmah.*—None have presented themselves for emigration during the fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

41. *Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.*—The usual statement accompanies.

42. *Gradual expenditure from Government stores, and possibility of more grain being required.*—The accompanying statement, revised according to the latest data, shows the probable grain requirements of the district in the future, including the fresh assignment of 2 lakhs, exhibits still a deficit of some 60,000 maunds. In addition to the above, with reference to demands now beginning to be made by zemindars upon Mr. Reid of the Suddowah circle for distribution of grain to the ryots, on the security of such zemindars; and with reference also to the losses occasioned by the recent inundation of the Gunduk, it may be necessary to replenish the now nearly exhausted golas of Burrowlee and Gopalgunge also. On the whole, it may be calculated that not less than another lakh of maunds will be needed for this district up to the beginning of September only, and without reference to possible subsequent demands.

43. The statement accompanying shows the advances of grain made up to date. They have progressed fairly, and now the great want is grain to distribute to the villages for which such advances have been settled. Notwithstanding some delay in the receipt of the fresh allotment, it is hoped that the grain may still be received in time to prevent any general necessity for stopping the advances or reverting to cash payments to the relief laborers by reason of the rapid exhaustion of the Government stores.

44. Under this head Major Jackson reports as follows for the Chupra sub-division:—

"Advances in grain have been made very largely during the past fortnight. Mr. MacRae at Arowa has completed his advances to 22 villages, and Mr. Becher at Gurkha to 49. In the Chupra circle I have settled with 94 villages, and I have the complete papers of nearly 30 more ready for disposal. These will more than exhaust the golas at my disposal before another week passes, and until more grain reaches this part of the district, I will have to postpone advances and await its arrival. Mr. MacRae has no more grain to draw against for Arowa, but he will very shortly receive between 5,000 and 6,000 maunds just arrived at Revelgunge, which he has been requested to arrange to cart away. The gola at Gurkha is also empty, but Mr. Becher has, I understand, made arrangements for the purchase of grain to meet his requirements."

45. This refers to some grain which Mr. Becher had contracted to have supplied to him with money advanced by Government for purchase of grain with a view to sale. This grain has now most opportunely arrived, and will be utilized in continuing Mr. Becher's advances to the ryots until the Government gola can be refilled.

46. The following is Mr. Tonnerre's report of the Manjhee sub-division:—

"I gave an estimate of 20,406 extra maunds as required in this sub-division. I hope that a portion at least of that quantity will be sent as soon as possible, because all stores are

nearly exhausted, and in a few days operations will have to be suspended if further supplies are not received.

"As the ryots themselves say, one month for which advances were required has elapsed, and further delay occasions distress."

47. Thanks to the energy with which the work has been prosecuted in his sub-division and partly also to his charge being a lighter one. Mr. Tonnerre has so nearly completed the advances in his sub-division, that in order to relieve Mr. Hudson, who is not so forward, I have placed the adjoining Bugowrah circle (in charge of a native zemindar) also under his superintendence, and have no doubt that he will succeed in getting the work as rapidly done there too as he has elsewhere.

48. Mr. Barry reports as follows regarding the Pursa sub-division:—

"I am very glad to say that the grain advances are now being made with great rapidity; yet much remains to be done, and petitions are coming in thick upon us. Yesterday I had no less than 80 petitions, and when it is remembered that each petition represents a village or a hamlet, with from 10 to 30 households, it will be seen that these 80 petitions represent many hundreds of people, and so it is more or less every day."

"All the applications from one village or from one tolah or hamlet are strung together, and the requirements of each applicant, with the security offered, are inquired into and the signature of the putwaree obtained, and from these a list of the whole village is prepared. This is easily done, as the applications and village lists drawn up by putwarees are all made in the following form, which I have found very useful, viz:—

NUMBER.	Name of householder and his residence.	Name of zemindar and his residence, also putwaree's name.	Number of persons in household.	Number of maunds applied for for two months.	Security offered, number of beegahs, trees, &c.
Total	...				

"The totals of this list give the totals for the whole village, so at a glance I can tell whether the demand is excessive or whether the security is sufficient. This list must invariably be signed by the putwaree before it is passed by me. Where there are many different applications from a large village, these are either treated by hamlets where they exist, or as many of the applications are included in one general list as can conveniently be done, or as far as the people can be brought to agree to accept the joint responsibility.

"In many cases I have found that the putwaree, though called upon, does not prepare the required list; so to avoid further delay (which has been too great already) I have directed all group superintendents to hold an inquiry and prepare the lists themselves. They now do so, and the putwaree generally turns up and signs the sheet, but if he does not appear, I have to summon him to sign the bond before I give a cheque for the grain. There are often some names left out of the list through obscure or other causes, and these necessitate a second inquiry which delays the work. I have now 12 group superintendents at work, and I find 10 to 15 villages quite enough for one man. The rain no doubt has retarded the work, yet I expected them to do more than they have done. However, now that I have intimated to them that I propose paying them according to the rapidity and excellence of their work, I hope the lists will come in more freely, as I can pass final orders on them far more quickly than they come in.

"The Sudder canoongo, Damree Lall, has conducted many of the more important inquiries, and I am sorry I am losing his services just in the middle of the work when he could be of most use. He has worked well and ably. With regard to the security tendered for these grain advances, I think it ample, being at the average rate of one beegha for two maunds. When it is less (which is rare) I cut down the advance, so that it does not exceed 2 maunds per beegha. Even this gives each household from 4 to 5 maunds at the very least, which is enough for two months. In only a few cases have the zemindars backed up the ryots.

"On the 5th instant I went to Rameollah and arranged with Mr. Hugh Llewellyn regarding the 13 villages of the Mazaura circle, of which I found that a good number had already been settled. Details regarding these may be looked for in Rameollah circle returns rendered by Mr. Llewellyn to Mr. Hudson. Mr. Llewellyn expected the whole of the advances to be disposed of in a very short time, as everything was in train."

"I have also arranged with Mr. John MacRae regarding some 20 villages lying south and east of Tehtee, to be included in his Arwa circle. The 500 villages in Pursa thana have thus been finally disposed of, viz. :—

	...	...	...	500
		Less unoccupied	...	25
				475
			Villages.	
To Arwa circle	...	...	...	20
" Maraura circle	...	...	...	13
" Tehtee "	...	...	...	52
" Telalpore "	...	...	...	36
" Arwa "	...	...	...	38
" Nawada "	...	...	...	34
" Moonsiff of Pursa circle	...	...	...	58
" Setalpore*	...	...	...	85
		Total	...	336
				336
Add villages in Cusmen in which applications have been made	...			42
		Total of villages in general circle	...	181
Deduct disposed of by me up to date	...	...	...	84
				97
Less villages in which no advances were required	...	...	...	8
		Total of villages to be disposed of by me	...	89

"Thus I have but got half through the villages which have fallen to my charge, and have not been included in any special circle. But I expect many more to crop up.

"During the fortnight I have advanced 6,592 maunds in 76 villages, making the total advanced by me in 84 villages up to date, amount to 8,756 maunds.

"The Tehtee, Telalpore, Nawada, and Arwa circles have virtually been disposed of; only a few claims remain to be settled of persons who had not been included in the general village lists. I regret to observe that only 257 maunds in 5 villages have been advanced in Setalpore. I must go there as soon as I can find time.

"The moonsiff of Pursa is working well, having disposed of 23 villages, advancing 1,190 maunds in the fortnight."

49. Mr. Barry seems to be pushing forward the work as rapidly as possible in his sub-division, and I have confidence in his judgment. He has omitted, however, to furnish his returns, a circumstance which renders the present narrative defective.

50. As previously noticed, Mr. Hudson's arrangements in the matter of advances in the Musrukh sub-division are somewhat backward, but though working hard, he has had a heavy charge; and I trust that under the recent reconstitution of circles, lost time may now be made up for.

51. The following is the Sewan sub-divisional report :—

The following is Mr. Ratray's report under this head :—

"The preparation of the village lists is close upon completion, up to this date lists of 940 villages have been completed and approved of. The allotment of grain for these villages amounts to 93,366 maunds 20 seers, and is now in course of distribution. There are about 176 villages remaining, in which the lists are under preparation. The recipients of the allotments already made number 32,497 heads of families.

"I have still innumerable difficulties to contend against in the preparation of the village lists and the distribution of the grain. The determined opposition on the part of the zemindars, and the fear of responsibility on the part of the circle officers, the majority of whom are land-holders themselves, and all, except one, irresponsible members, will, I fear, cause considerable delay before the relief measures are completed.

"The quantity of grain actually distributed during the past fortnight does not amount to much, but opposition on the part of the circle officers must be taken into consideration. I trust, however, that by the close of the month the bulk of the allotment made will be disposed of.

"A sum of Rs. 3,100 has been paid to the circle officers for the purposes of making advances for the purchase of plough-cattle. No applications were made before me during the past fortnight for grain advances by land-holders for private consumption, but as far as returns received show, 726 maunds 26 seers 12 chittacks of grain was advanced by the circle officers on this account."

* A few villages have been added to Setalpore.

52. Under many difficulties Mr. Rattray has worked well, and it is creditable to him and to his circle officers that the preparation of the village lists should now be close on completion.

53. Under the head of advances to ryots, Mr. Hodgkinson writes :—

“Up to date 79,309 maunds 39 seers 9 chittacks have been advanced. It is from the advances lately made that field-labor is being paid as a rule.”

54. The rapidity with which these important advances have been made in the Hutwa estate reflects credit on him and all concerned. As noticed by him, it is to these advances that the ryots generally have to look for the payment of field-labor.

55. The Commissioner has urged that for greater safety it would have been better to make these advances on the specific security of each ryot; but this course, besides being likely to prove fatal to the rapidity essential for relief to be at all general, was, it was thought, open to objection, as calculated to raise throughout the district the question of the nature of the rights possessed by the ryots,—rights which are very generally denied by the whole proprietary body, and by placing landlord and tenant in antagonism, to lead to general disputes and litigation, which, in the interests of the ryots themselves, it was very desirable to avoid. It was deemed on all grounds therefore preferable to adopt the principle of collective security in making these advances; and as all ryots are jointly and severally liable in respect of all property they may now or hereafter possess, it is not thought that the omission to record specific security well render the village bonds any the less safe. Each ryot is a check on his fellow, and the joint bond is at once a guarantee that none take more than they can repay, and also an assurance that each will be made to pay up his share of the general advance.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

56. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. Including the Pursa sub-division, the last fortnightly returns of which have not been received, there are now about 32,000 persons obtaining charitable relief.

57. The following is Major Jackson's report under this head for the Chupra sub-division :—

“This goes on without much fluctuation, with the exception of cloth-weaving. The weavers will not accept the Government rates which they appear well enough off not to require. The poor-house in Chupra has dwindled down to very small proportions, the professional beggars not caring to abide by the rule which requires their residence there. Cotton-spinning relief obtains more favor in the Goldengunge circle, and the superintendent reports the numbers to be increasing. I have also had an application from a resident of that quarter to be supplied with cotton for distribution to distant villages which he will undertake to look after. He will be supplied through the Goldengunge relief officer, and the results brought forward in the next report.”

58. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre writes :—

“I have advanced, under clause *d* of charitable relief rules, Rs. 72 for the purchase of bullocks and seed-grain. Before making such advances, I ascertain whether the lands are actually left uncultivated; if such be the case, necessity of the advance becomes apparent, because, whenever it is possible, the ryot will hire or borrow bullocks to do his work.

“Cotton has been given to 324 women, and Rs. 200 have been expended under this head.

“Grain is given for charitable relief in all other cases save where a destitute tradesman requires funds to enable him to carry on his business, when an advance is made under clause *d*.

“Lists for village charitable relief are in preparation, and until they are ready, help is given individually to all the poor who go to their respective circle officers. Once the lists are ready, all these will be entered therein, and supplied with grain by the putwaree from the monthly allotment made to the village.

“A special care is given in searching for and finding out cases of people of good family too proud to beg, and who would prefer dying quietly in their houses to making their wants known.

“Old pensioners, sepoy, and others, are also being provided for. Many a time have I seen men who had done good service in the army, obliged to ask for relief, as their pensions, though sufficient in ordinary years, could not suffice for their requirements in such a time as this.”

59. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports :—

“Everything appears to have gone on satisfactorily, but as returns have not been received from 3 out of 9 circles; I cannot pass in review what has been done.

“It appears that some of the circle officers have begun to restrict slightly their operations, which I consider as yet premature.

“While I was in camp in Amnour and Makair, I was constantly being interrupted by poor people asking for charitable relief. I have recommended that a relief centre be opened at Amnour, and in future I intend to carry a small supply of grain with me to relieve the immediate wants of the starving poor.

"In most villages 2 or 3 subjects fit for charitable relief are found by the group superintendents; their names are sent to the relief circle officer in whose circle the village lies, and who, it is hoped, attends to their wants."

60. Mr. Hudson writes regarding the Musrukh sub-division:—

"Distribution of cotton continues on a large scale; and thread is now generally given to weavers, and the cloth disposed of in clothing the destitute."

61. Under this head, the following may be quoted from the report of the Sewan sub-divisional officer:—

"A report has been received from the police of the Murwa outpost of three little children having been found straying, and no clue to their parents or guardians can be obtained. The head-constable asked that they might be made over to him, and said he was willing to take charge of and support them. Orders have been issued to make them over to him. Another child about 3 years old was found in the same manner by the Maharajgunge police at Sarungpore. It is at present in charge of the chowkeedar of that village, and inquiries are being made about its parents."

62. The following statement, showing the number on charitable relief in the several circles of the Hutwa sub-division, is furnished by Mr. Hodgkinson:—

Serial number.	Names of Circles.	Average number receiving cooked food.	Number receiving uncooked food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton-spun (spinning Relief).	Number specially relieved by village officer under D.	Total.
1	Hutwa	56	945	238	.....	1,239
2	Sreepore	141	897	102	.....	1,140
3	Muniarah	111	71	.....	354	536
4	Kahala ... ..	.....	18	.....	.....	18
5	Jugdishpore	100	.....	51	.....	151
6	Chuckia	50	.....	.....	.....	50
7	Bhorey	436	1,257	308	136	2,137
8	Dhobowl					
9	Marur					
10	Kattayah					
11	Chumookha	57	116	.....	.....	173
12	Dhunguree	40	194	.....	.....	234
13	Sonowhala ... ..	.....	43	.....	.....	43
14	Gopalgunge ... ..	.....	189	.....	.....	189
15	Umbicapore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	991	3,730	699	490	5,910

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

63. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown	.....	.....	23,43,648 13 7½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for district relief works, <i>vide</i> statement of labor from 28th June to 11th July 1874	.....	507 3 6	
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk Division, for relief works in connection with Sarun embankment for the fortnight ending 9th July 1874	.....	.....
3. Amount advanced to Moulvie Mohamed Tukee, manager of the estates under Court of Wards, for digging a tank on behalf of Baboo Tirgoonanund Opadhea, a minor, under the Land Improvement Act	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
4. Amount advanced to collectorate nazir for miscellaneous contingencies	500 0 0		
Amount advanced to Mr. A. Murray, of Barowlee factory, for conveyance of Government grain to different places in the interior of the district	3,000 0 0		
Amount advanced to collectorate nazir for conveyance of Government grain from Shahabad	3,642 0 0		

Amount advanced to Mr. Steer, of Harpore factory, for conveyance of Govern- ment grain from Maharanees to Harpore	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,000 0 0				8,142 0 0					
5. Amount advanced to Moonshee Yar Ally, overseer, for making advances to boatmen engaged for two canoes received from the Oudh forest ...	700	0	0	700	0	0			
6. Amount advanced to Moonshee Cheranghee Lall for payment to the moonshees and chupprasees who came with the canoes from the Oudh forest ...	100	0	0	100	0	0			
7. Value of 12,872 gunny bags pur- chased from Choonsee Lall, Marwary, at Rs. 85 per 100... ..	4,505	14	0	4,505	14	0			
8. Refund of advance made from the district road fund for transport of grain...	1,718	13	8	1,718	13	8			
9. Value of stamps supplied to Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty, at Ekma	20	0	0	20	0	0			

Establishment.

10. Pay of Mr. G. Grant, on special duty at Musrakh, and of his establishment, for June 1874	348	0	0			
Pay of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty at Ekma, for June 1874	300	0	0			
Pay of the gazetted officers, on special duties as follow, for June 1874:—						
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Mr. W. H. Hudson	1,133	0	0			
Mr. W. Barry	1,133	5	4			
Pundit Debi Persad	250	0	0			
	2,516	5	4			
Pay of Relief Superintendents for June 1874	265	0	0			
Deputation allowance of Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for April 1874...	27	1	3			
Pay of Girdharee, hospital assistant, and of a compounder attached to the poor- house at the Serai, for June 1874	30	0	0			
Pay of Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Chupra, for June 1874	892	0	0			
Pay of Debi Lall, third class hospital assistant, attached to the Revelgunge dis- pensary, for June 1874	37	6	3			
Pay of Baboo Ram Chunder Goopta, Assistant Surgeon at Bussuntpore relief dispensary, for June 1874	110	0	0			
Pay of Moulvie Mohamed Sadiq Ahmud and of Mohamed Abdul Huq, tehsildars on special duties, for June 1874	274	0	0			
Pay of the establishment under the district grain officer at Chupra for June 1874	156	0	0			
Contingent charges of ditto ditto	1,050	4	6			
Pay of Baboo Ram Chunder Goopta, Assistant Surgeon at Bussuntpore, for May 1874	150	0	0			
Pay of compounders, &c., at Bussuntpore and Sonopore relief dispensaries, for May 1874	45	0	0			
Contingent charges of ditto ditto	6	5	3			
Pay of the relief establishment under Mr. Lilwhellin of Arna factory, from March to May 1874	173	0	0			

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pay of the extra constables entertained in the transport of grain for June 1874...	349 10 8		
Pay of the office establishment entertained as per Commissioner's circular No. 74, dated 27th December 1874, for June 1874 ...	434 0 0		
Travelling allowance of Mr. G. Grant, on special duty, from Chupra to Gopalpore ...	18 13 0		
Travelling allowance of Moonshee Augud Ray, naib tehsildar, on special duty at Sewan, for April 1874 ...	32 8 0		
		7,215 6 3	
11. Expenses incurred by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan are as follow viz.—			
Pay and special allowance of Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for June 1874 ...	600 0 0		
Contingent charges of ditto ditto ...	21 6 9		
Travelling allowance of the junior canoongo for April and May 1874 ...	54 0 0		
Travelling of Syud Ameer Ahmud, relief superintendent, for May 1874 ...	45 8 0		
Pay of the relief establishment for June 1874... ..	1,814 11 10		
Pay of Mobaruk Ali, relief work moonshee, for June 1874 ...	15 0 0		
Amount advanced to Mobaruk Ali for carting bricks for tank No. 2 ...	25 0 0		
		2,575 10 7	
Total expenditure of the fortnight...		.....	27,485 0 0
	Grand Total ...		23,71,133 13 7½

Statement showing the kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and different thanas and outposts of the District of Sarun, for the fortnight ending the 11th July, 1874.

No.	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL MARKETS.	Uncleaned rice, per rupee.	Indian corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat, per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chupra	14	17	23	15½	21
2	2. Revdengunge	12½	23	17	15	21
3	3. Goldengunge	13	16	20	15½	20
4	4. Gurkha	9	...	...	...	16
5	5. Maunhee	11½	16	...	14½	...
6	6. Ekma	12	16½	...	16½	17
7	7. Basenpore	11	14	16½	13½	16
8	8. Maharajgunge	12	16½	18½	14	17
9	9. Mushrukha	11½	17	18	14	18½
10	10. Banenpore	13½	...	21	16½	19½
11	11. Maharanee	11	16	13	...	...
12	12. Pura	12	16	19	15	19
13	13. Annonr	11	...	...	14	16
14	14. Mirapore	11	...	19	15	18
15	15. Dighwara	13	16½	18	17	19
16	16. Sonopore	10½	17	...	17	19
17	17. Sewan	10½	17½	...	13	...
18	18. Barkurra	12	14½	18	14½	16½
19	19. Semaria	10½	...	18	13½	...
20	20. Durrowlee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
21	21. Goothnee	11½	...	17½	13	16½
22	22. Siwan	12½	20	20	...	18
23	23. Boghoonathpore	10½	16½	17	14½	16½
24	24. Mura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
25	25. Burragoon	10½	...	16½	12½	15
26	26. Kattya	11½	...	18½	16	17½
27	27. Bheroy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
28	28. Meerungunge	12½	16½	17½	13½	16½
29	29. Durrowlee	12	14	16	13	18½
30	30. Gopalgunge	13	17	...	16	18

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAME OF THANA.	Number and name of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain received up to date exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Total.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By grainhouse distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.			
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		
Chuprah	1. Chuprah	41,522 30 0	11,522 30 0	1,215 39 8	55 38 8	2,585 30 0	3,471 16 4	7,328 54 4		
	2. Revengunge	37,135 17 8	12,135 19 8	90 0 0	1,301 29 0	260 0 0	1,551 29 0	1,551 29 0		
	3. Gurkha	15,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	2,065 19 11	85 0 0	5,480 30 12	.....	7,665 10 7	
	4. Arwa	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,06,756 7 8	31,756 0 8	3,369 19 3	230 38 8	9,436 30 12	3,671 16 4	16,648 24 11		
Manjhee	1. Manjhee	30,000 0 0	15,000 25 0	450 0 0	445 14 12	1,840 8 12	1,367 39 10	4,110 13 7		
	2. Ekma	20,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	2,965 35 9	91 14 4	5,785 17 14	68 25 0	8,912 15 1		
	Total	50,000 0 0	25,001 0 0	3,416 35 9	534 29 0	7,634 26 10	1,436 15 5	13,022 28 8		
Dighwarah	1. Dighwarah	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	775 8 0	94 33 4	83 37 0	1,536 34 8	2,490 32 12		
	2. Sonopore E	16,100 0 0	16,100 39 0	3,412 25 8	.....	.....	.....	3,412 25 8	
	Total	26,100 0 0	26,101 6 12	4,187 33 8	94 33 4	83 37 0	1,536 34 8	5,903 18 4		
Pursa	1. Pursa	40,000 0 0	40,000 29 4	2,130 9 8	32 56 0	3,480 6 0	1,304 18 7	5,947 28 15		
	2. Amnour	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,039 24 0	82 0 0	7,423 0 2	609 0 0	9,237 24 2		
	3. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	510 0 0	15,007 11 0	1,240 0 0	18,862 11 0	
	4. Amnour E	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,505 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. Bankerwa E	10,000 0 0	9,999 23 15	597 14 7	.....	.....	.....	597 14 7	
	Total	95,000 0 0	95,000 13 3	5,263 7 15	627 56 0	26,510 16 2	3,245 18 7	33,644 38 8		
Mushrah	1. Masrak	70,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	4,504 38 5	295 16 0	26,614 35 15	1,901 39 12	33,317 3 0		
	2. Banisipore	20,000 0 0	11,353 0 0	1,200 0 0	42 0 0	4,494 1 0	2,009 19 0	8,344 11 0		
	3. Paigamberpore	10,000 0 0	8,650 31 2	2,620 16 0	70 4 8	3,868 30 3	334 38 0	5,894 8 11		
	4. Maharani	20,000 0 0	20,660 13 1	817 19 12	25 9 0	7,192 19 0	760 19 0	8,405 29 12		
	5. Sareya E	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 8	1,705 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1,705 3 0	
	6. Banowlee E	10,000 0 0	9,984 21 6	799 11 12	.....	.....	.....	799 11 12	
	7. Sarunipore E	10,000 0 0	9,999 26 0	2,900 7 12	.....	.....	.....	2,900 7 12	
	Total	1,50,000 0 0	1,19,988 6 2	14,307 16 9	342 23 8	41,080 6 2	5,785 25 12	61,515 31 35		
Bassuntpore	1. Bassuntpore	60,000 0 0	40,000 16 0	39,075 9 0	.....	6,882 5 8	5,580 6 12	31,246 21 18	
	2. Maharajpunge	40,000 0 0	20,000 29 12	2,386 8 14	100 0 0	6,784 24 0	5,188 22 0	17,459 14 14		
	3. Syedpoora	21,840 0 0	11,844 32 2	9,473 3 8	.....	1,759 15 4	2,210 0 0	5,642 13 9	
	4. Barhoga	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	650 2 8	.....	13,255 24 14	125 0 0	14,000 27 10	
	5. Bala	6,930 0 0	6,930 0 0	2,438 29 7	.....	786 30 4	894 25 8	4,130 5 3	
	6. Gopalpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	87 3 4	5,219 35 3	.....	5,406 38 2	
	7. Bagaura	8,280 0 0	8,284 0 0	.....	70 0 0	1,732 10 0	.....	1,832 10 1	
	Total	1,57,850 0 0	1,07,039 29 5	51,623 13 11	257 3 4	36,540 25 1	13,707 14 8	1,02,128 16 8		
Sewan	1. Sewan	45,000 0 0	44,927 33 10	3,302 26 7	244 29 6	13,018 6 15	6,570 8 2	23,795 30 14		
	2. Burhurria	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	305 0 0	30 0 0	4,476 25 4	320 0 0	5,331 25 4		
	3. Sunaria	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	173 14 4	.....	3,538 0 0	.....	3,510 14 0	
	Total	85,000 0 0	64,937 33 10	3,840 0 11	274 29 6	21,432 32 3	7,090 8 2	32,637 30 6		
Darrowlee	1. Darrowlee	20,000 0 0	19,999 33 10	20 0 0	60 0 0	1,050 17 12	1,368 0 0	2,484 17 12		
	2. Gouthec	5,000 0 0	4,999 29 0	308 17 2	8 0 0	301 7 12	360 0 0	977 24 14		
	3. Siewal	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	620 0 0	20 0 0	1,239 18 12	1,181 10 0	3,065 28 12		
	4. Ronghanathpore	4,000 0 0	4,005 29 9	125 0 0	00 0 0	1,101 32 0	635 0 0	1,923 32 0		
	5. Mairwa	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	55 0 0	18 33 0	1,691 0 0	520 0 0	2,284 33 0		
	Total	39,000 0 0	39,006 3 3	1,138 17 2	106 33 0	5,369 36 4	4,069 10 0	10,734 16 6		
Burrowlee	1. Burrowlee	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	70 0 0	70 0 0	20,457 13 0	211 0 0	26,908 13 9		
	2. Gopalpunge	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	248 0 0	.....	1,960 20 0	116 0 0	2,554 20 0	
	3. Gopalpore E	15,000 0 0	15,000 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Bijoypore E	2,000 0 0	2,000 39 12	19 16 0	.....	.....	.....	19 16 0	
	5. Ollipore E	3,000 0 0	3,001 10 9	487 20 0	.....	.....	.....	487 20 0	
	Total	55,000 0 0	55,003 1 10	824 36 0	70 0 0	22,447 33 9	327 0 0	35,699 29 9		
Grand Total		7,57,906 7 8	5,57,833 14 2	87,901 20 4	2,589 25 14	1,70,537 3 11	60,877 22 14	3,01,906 32 11		

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh.

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh and forty thousand.

Note.—E means embarkment.

Statement showing the true number of cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking, which occurred in the District of Sarun during the month of June 1872 1873 and 1874.

DACOITY—

Headings 30 and 31 of	Month of June 1874	..	..	1
crime return A1 ..	Corresponding month of June 1873	..	..	2
	Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	..	1

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of	Month of June 1874	..	..	1
crime return I ..	Corresponding month of June 1873	..	..	..
	Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	..	..

THEFT—

Heading 43 of crime re-	Month of June 1874	..	..	54
turn No. 1, excluding	Corresponding month of June 1873	..	..	39
cattle-theft ..	Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	..	67

HOUSE-BREAKING—

Heading 35 of crime re-	Month of June 1874	..	..	172
turn A1 ..	Corresponding month of June 1873	..	..	122
	Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	..	150

Total of all four crimes	Month of June 1874	..	..	228
	Corresponding month of June 1873	..	..	163
	Ditto ditto of June 1872	..	..	218

Statement showing the Progress made in Grain Advances to Ryots, and the extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Sarun, for the fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of villages in the sub-division.		Number of villages in which security of mortgages has been obtained, &c.		Number of villages.		Estimated requirements to last 1874.		Particulars.		Money.		Grain.		Cooked food.		Cotton to parda-women.		Thread to weavers for cloth.		Cloth returned from thread spun by parda-women.	
	Number of villages in which security of mortgages has been obtained, &c.		Number of villages.		Estimated requirements to last 1874.		Particulars.		Money.		Grain.		Cooked food.		Cotton to parda-women.		Thread to weavers for cloth.		Cloth returned from thread spun by parda-women.			
	Number of villages in which security of mortgages has been obtained, &c.		Number of villages.		Estimated requirements to last 1874.		Particulars.		Money.		Grain.		Cooked food.		Cotton to parda-women.		Thread to weavers for cloth.		Cloth returned from thread spun by parda-women.			
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of villages in which security of mortgages has been obtained, &c.		Number of villages.		Estimated requirements to last 1874.		Particulars.		Money.		Grain.		Cooked food.		Cotton to parda-women.		Thread to weavers for cloth.		Cloth returned from thread spun by parda-women.			
	Number of villages in which security of mortgages has been obtained, &c.		Number of villages.		Estimated requirements to last 1874.		Particulars.		Money.		Grain.		Cooked food.		Cotton to parda-women.		Thread to weavers for cloth.		Cloth returned from thread spun by parda-women.			
Chupra	Chupra ..	...	...	116	4,788	10,784	12	254	...	7,571	1,179	1,205	7,795	100	...	...	...	...	...
Manjhee	Manjhee ..	...	...	321	...	51,575	...	110	...	1,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munrah	Munrah ..	...	...	591	28,072	86,990	54	573	...	6,597	1,100	408	7,398	1,989	...	...	...	...	...
Parsa	Parsa ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	Saran ..	...	...	940	32,497	95,360	6	176	...	2,550	1,697	430	4,697	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burrowlee ..	...	...	1,708	65,337	2,44,727	72	1,113	...	17,294	8,557	3,090	29,692	2,695	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SARIN MAGISTRACY,
The 16th July 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Sarun.

Statement showing the Allotment, Expenditure, and Requirement of Grain in the District of Sarun.

[illegible]

* This number represents villages in the Pura thana only, but some grain advances may also need to be made in thana Dighwara.
† The average of the last two fortnights.
‡ Figures of the last return, now not having been received.

The average of the last two fortnights.
 Figures of the last return, now not having been received.

BARUN MAGISTRACY.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offr. Magistrate and Collector.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, Ac.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.			How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.			Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Chuprah Sub-division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	8,398	7,412	5,270	21,080	696	529	398	1,523	560	515	591	1,516	About 45 per cent. belong to the non-laboring class or caste.
3	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
4	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
5	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
6	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
7	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
8	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
9	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
10	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
11	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
12	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
13	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
14	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
15	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
16	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
17	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
18	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
19	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
20	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
21	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
22	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
23	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
24	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
25	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
26	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
27	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
28	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
29	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
30	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
31	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
32	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
33	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
34	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
35	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
36	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
37	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
38	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
39	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
40	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
41	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
42	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
43	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
44	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
45	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
46	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
47	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
48	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
49	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
50	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
51	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
52	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
53	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
54	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
55	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
56	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
57	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
58	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
59	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
60	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
61	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
62	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
63	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
64	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
65	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
66	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
67	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
68	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
69	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
70	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
71	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
72	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
73	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
74	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...
75	Chuprah to Rewahad ...	...	16,977	8,718	9,554	35,249	1,122	904	671	2,697	1,107	697	690	2,494	...

About 45 per cent. belong to the non-laboring class or caste.
 About 25 per cent. are giving a fair return of work.
 Average daily number employed on piece-work—
 Under Public Works ... 3,346 1,831 1,338
 Department officers ... 899 421 446
 Under circle officers ... 899 421 446
 Total ... 4,338 2,372 1,784

All the rest are on daily wages.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man
 " " child
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 84,231 8 8 value of grain.
 Total ... 91,693 7 3

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.			How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.			Women.	Children.	Total.
Chapra Sub-division.-(Continued.)														
80	Tank at Tola Beel Roy ..	...	4,204	6,196	2,560	12,960	692	884	369	1,953	...	...	...	...
81	Bahurampur tank ..	...	4,253	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
82	Rumeeah tank No. I ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
83	Tola Beel Roy to Kukurwah ..	...	491	1,021	437	2,019	50	109	42	115	116	58	264	
84	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
85	Manjhi to Nundipore ..	...	2,507	2,887	297	5,691	124	65	27	144	61	72	103	
86	Alonee tank ..	...	1,157	1,157	16	2,330	15	16	...	148	215	48	406	
87	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
88	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
89	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
90	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
91	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
92	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
93	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
94	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
95	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
96	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
97	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
98	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
99	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
100	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
101	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
102	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
103	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
104	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
105	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
106	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
107	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
108	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
109	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
110	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
111	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
112	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
113	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
114	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
115	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
116	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
117	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
118	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
119	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
120	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
121	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
122	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
123	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
124	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
125	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
126	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
127	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
128	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
129	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
130	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
131	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
132	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
133	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
134	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
135	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
136	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
137	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
138	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
139	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
140	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
141	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
142	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
143	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
144	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
145	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
146	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
147	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
148	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
149	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
150	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
151	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
152	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
153	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
154	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
155	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
156	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
157	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
158	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
159	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
160	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
161	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
162	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
163	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
164	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
165	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
166	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
167	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
168	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
169	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
170	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
171	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
172	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
173	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
174	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
175	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
176	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
177	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
178	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
179	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
180	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
181	Chand Beel tank ..	...	2,544	1,258	2,468	6,979	152	98	175	425	...	...	...	...
182</														

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Bhoc.	Dal.	Gram.	Malee.		At what distance obtainable from the work.
...	Annual repairs to river protective	...	232	...	...	232	16	...	...	16	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Annual repairs to inspection	...	116	...	...	116	8	...	...	8	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	houses, Saran.	...	183	...	...	183	13	10	...	23	10	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Constructing Saran bank canal	...	883	221	241	1,355	64	15	17	96	40	10	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Constructing Saran retaining embankment.	...	40	...	...	40	8	...	...	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Making gauge.	...	2,455	19	...	2,474	89	6	...	95	20	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Constructing Saran embankment.	...	1,595	270	131	1,996	86	19	6	111	100	19	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Constructing raised bund on the 17th and 27th miles.	...	5,700	2,278	684	8,667	411	102	47	630	450	100	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Extension of main bund to Sone.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Constructing drainage of the Haridul Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sinking a masonry well in the construction of the Haridul Canal.	...	94	102	7	203	6	7	...	13	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Annual repairs to Saran embankment.	...	8	2	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total number employed	...	11,292	2,997	1,354	15,673	810	209	82	1,111	925	154	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...

Rate of wages paid for full work—
To each man ... 1 6
 "

Work is being done chiefly by daily labor.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man ... 1 0
 " woman ... 1 0
 " child ... 1 0
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight. Not known as the rate of wages paid in grain and how much in cash.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offy. Magtr. and Collr., Saran.

G. COTTON, C.E.,
 Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra by the Magistrate of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		Dal.	Gram.	At what distance from the work.
1	Digging secal serpentine tank	C. Ft. 1,30,000, including bund, &c.	525	993	414	1,933	37	71	26	133	33	57	23	115	15 days	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	One-eighth of the number employed belong to the non-laboring and seven-eighths to ordinary laboring classes.
2	Salemput tank	9,85,000	873	1,891	392	3,156	62	135	58	255	52	95	113	161	Ditto	14	16	21	23	Price-work— Men ... 1250 Women ... 268 Children ... 689 4,607
3	Tank in post-office compound	5,60,000	176	271	79	526	13	19	6	40	...	...	...	...	Completed					Daily work— Men ... 336 Women ... 429 Children ... 227 1,173
4	Making pucca ghāt to Salempore tank.	.....	266	63	49	369	19	4	3	26	24	8	3	35	.....					Rate of wages paid for full work— As P. As. P. To each man ... 1 6 to 1 0 " woman ... 0 8 to 0 6 " child ... 0 9 to 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight— Rs. S. C. In grain ... 133 25 2
Total number employed			1,849	5,318	925	5,983	131	239	67	427	109	161	41	311						

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offy. Magistrate and Collector.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 14th July 1874.

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of ... during the 14 days ending Saturday, the ... 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed during the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.					REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		At what distance from the work.	Maize.	Gram.	DAL.	Other.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Cutcherry tank	223	223	125	672	16	16	11	43	16	6	2	23																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															</

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offy. Magte. and Collr., Seram.

A. C. WRIGHT,

Sub-Divisional Officer of Seram.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa Estate under the Court of Wards, in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 8th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Bho.	Sers.	
1	Bhorey to Marur road	<p>Rate of wages paid for full work:— To each Man ... 6 to 9 pice } In most cases " " " " " " } the amount paid " " " " " " } is in grain. " " Child ... 2 to 4 " } Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 582-14-4. Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds. 1,646-21-12.</p>
2	Ditto to Kulchom road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto to Kulchom " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto to Kutoyah " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto to Haseypore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ditto to Pesharah ghats road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chumoolha to Kutoyah " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bugahies to " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Marur to Pagra " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Tanks in Tuppas Bhorey, Marur, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Road from Nuniarah to Buthora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Under Sreepore Bhagiputty road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto Bugahies " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto Bahadoorpore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto Kunchunpore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Tank under Kihain factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bugahies to Koodialode road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tank in Hutwa west of Ramnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Hutwa to Meerungah road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number employed ...		14,595	24,048	18,970	57,591	1,017	1,719	1,559	4,295	891	1,444	1,310	3,734	112	104	

G. J. HODGKINSON,
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.

(Countersigned)
 J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offy. Magde, and Collr., Sarun.

HUTWA,
 The 11th July 1874.

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarnam during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			Rate of food-grain per rupee.				At what distance from the work.	REMARKS.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.			Dal.	Gram.	Maize.	
1	TRIGONAKSING OOPADRIAH.																			
2	Rewaree, pergunnah Bal, tank	3,599	1,137	128	4,765	259	81	9	349	252	82	11	345	11 6	14 6	29 6	29 6	.....	.....	Every caste of labourers is employed on this work.
3	Ditto	538	.....	27	283	18	.....	3	29	19	.....	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Pokurabindah, ditto, tank	2,596	324	52	3,266	206	23	6	229	201	25	7	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jakhosh, ditto, well	88	.....	.....	88	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	CHUCKER SAHAJ SARAJ SIVOH.																			
7	Sewan, pergunh. Nurbun, tank	377	253	195	827	27	18	14	59	29	15	25	79	11 6	14 6	29 6	29 6	Sewan.	.....	.....
8	Balar, ditto	104	87	83	274	7	6	6	19	40	75	70	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 miles.	.....	.....
9	Bal, pergunnah Bal, ditto	1,679	837	137	2,653	120	25	12	157	125	31	14	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 mile.	.....	.....
10	Ditto ditto well	77	.....	.....	77	6	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	ORDER BEHARER SARAJ MISH.																			
12	Atampur, pergunnah Ander, well	411	115	68	594	29	8	5	42	22	11	6	39	10 4	11 8	17 12	19 8	3 miles.	.....	.....
13	Ganibee ditto, tank	99	126	56	311	7	11	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Ditto ditto, well	295	137	109	541	25	11	8	47	51	12	9	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Flourchoon, pergunnah Puchlak, well	262	98	61	421	19	7	4	30	23	8	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 miles.	.....	.....
16	SHIVA SHUKER FRESHAD SAHO.																			.....
17	Tulimapore, pergunh. Baral, well	231	35	36	296	17	3	2	22	4	.....	.....	4	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	3 miles.	.....	.....
18	Elada Khora, ditto ditto	212	21	22	255	15	2	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	RAI BHEHSTER NATH SARAJ	457	624	468	1,549	31	45	33	109	45	47	30	122	13 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	.....	.....	.....
20	Oudypore, pergunh. Chindad, tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Total number employed	10,573	3,360	1,405	15,338	777	249	107	1,134	852	306	179	1,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SARNAM MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 15th July 1874.

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offy. Magle, and Collr., Sarnam.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,
Manager.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man ... 1 p.
 " woman ... 1 p.
 " child ... 1 p.
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,592-3-3.

No. 2393F, dated Moteeharee, the 13th July 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Champaran,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report of scarcity and relief for this district for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Very heavy rain has fallen throughout the fortnight, which threatened in some places to do much damage. There has, however, been providentially a break during the last few days, and the weather at this moment is most favorable. In consequence of the heavy and continuous rain, the rivers rose in the north of the district, and overflowing their banks, flooded a tract of about 200 square miles, extending from the Nepaul frontier down to Moteeharee and Dhaka. All the makai on this tract (excepting that on high ground) will, it is feared, be destroyed, as also the indigo. Fortunately this part of the country is devoted chiefly to rice, the makai crop being proportionately small, and the former has not, it is believed, suffered. The floods are now rapidly subsiding, and the relief officers will ascertain the extent of damage done. The inundation is said to have been the highest known within the generation.

In the Moteeharee sub-division the state of the bazars remains unchanged. The bunniahs are said to be getting rid of their stocks rapidly, but Mr. Oldham thinks that no anxiety need be felt on this score. Weeding has been stopped by the rain, but not thrown back so as to injure the crops, while its being thrown back at all, is "in favour of the early closing of the relief operations by delaying it till further on in the year, and so meeting the anticipated break in field operations next month."

Regarding the inundation Mr. Oldham says, "As the country is still under water, no estimate of the damage done can be given, and opinions on the subject are most conflicting. This is the great and standard rice-producing tract of the whole district. It seems certain, though not quite so, that the indigo has gone, and also the Indian corn, an inconsiderable crop. The rice must be damaged in some degree, but I doubt if there is any cause for much anxiety. The Sikrana, into which all the streams which have done the damage flow, has risen, but not to an extraordinary degree; a sure sign that the inundations are local. The people of this tract, which is a perfect network of hill streams, are accustomed to inundation. As soon as ever it is practicable to do so I will go over the flooded district and get as near an estimate as I can of the damage done. So far, I cannot find that the people themselves express any great anxiety." In the Dhaka sub-division Mr. Kilby reports that the incessant rain has impeded the weeding of the crops, and damaged them to some extent.

Regarding the inundation he says, "on the evening of the 9th instant, when at the southern end of the sub-division, I heard that the Lalbegya, Sikrana, and Bagmutti had flooded a large tract of country to the north, and very considerable damage to the crops was anticipated. I sent orders to all the relief sub-inspectors to relieve all cases of distress, and to report what damage had been caused, and at the same time started in the direction in which the floods were reported to be worst, to see for myself. From the inquiries I made, I am led to believe that the floods were higher than have been known for many years. A large volume of water seems to have flowed down the centre of the sub-division; for about 36 hours communication with the east and west, was entirely closed except by boat. The Dhaka and Puddumkair road has been breached in four or five places, and the road from the latter place to Marpa has also been damaged. It would be premature for me to state what damage has been caused to the crops, but I have every reason to hope that it will not be very serious. Most fortunately the floods began to subside very quickly, and the Indian corn, murwa, and other early varieties may recover. The low rice lands are still inundated, and if the water subsides within the next two or three days, the crops will not be injured. I fear a considerable quantity of cheena has been destroyed on the banks of the Boor Gunduk, and other low places. The crop was nearly ripe. I am prepared to assist all those who have lost crops by the flood." Several hundred beegahs of indigo, I regret to say, are said to have been lost."

In the Govindgunge sub-division, Mr. Weekes also reports that the heavy rain has impeded weeding, and done some damage to the makai and indigo.

On the drier lands the makai is flourishing, and now that a break has occurred in the rain, the remainder will be weeded, and a fine crop is expected. The mahajuns have, it is reported, opened out their stores of seed-grain, and "such is the prejudice of the natives that they prefer the mahajuns grain at 12 seers to some of superior quality at 16, imported from neighbouring districts" by Mr. T. M. Gibbon."

The condition of the people is said to be "better;" small-pox is still prevalent in this sub-division, and cattle disease is also reported. Instructions for the treatment of this disease have been issued. From the Bettah sub-division Mr. Samuels reports: "The improved prospects have, as before stated, caused much hoarded grain to be brought out, but the supplies are, I fancy, nearly exhausted. Grain is still to be found in the hands of a few mahajuns, but the bunniahs themselves say that these stocks will be exhausted in a few weeks

Government grain is eagerly sought after, and the sales during this fortnight amount to 11,322 maunds as against 8,000, last fortnight. Private trade would, under these circumstances, appear to be exhausted. This inference, however, applies more strictly to local trade than to import trade by speculators. Import trade is a novelty in this sub-division, and in ordinary times does not exist; when the famine commenced people were unwilling to break through their prejudices, but after a time a few were induced to do so. In addition to these, the Raj imported largely. Till the beginning of May the market was in the hands of the latter, but on the supply ceasing, Government sales were commenced. More grain has, I am told, been received by these importers, but they cannot afford to sell more than 12 or 14 seers per rupee, and do not deal wholesale." The rates have been lowered in accordance with late orders, and wholesale dealers who take large quantities are allowed a margin. Large quantities have thus found their way into the villages and bazars, and "the grain transactions work as smoothly," Mr. Samuëll says "as if they had been in force for years instead of weeks."

The rainfall has been unprecedented, but except in cases where the water has been artificially restrained, it has done little damage. The Gunduck embankment has proved a source of anxiety, as two very important channels by which the water was accustomed to run off into the Gunduck, have been crossed and choked up by it. The consequence was that the water, unable to find an outlet, "rose back on its source," and the embankment had to be cut to save the villages north of Choonaha from destruction. The danger for the present therefore seems to have been promptly met by Mr. Samuëll's exertions, but as he justly points out, he has "quite enough to do without having to go about to look for missing villages," and it is to be hoped that in future "the engineers will be directed to keep their eyes open and find out what becomes of the water which is forced back on the country."

Invaluable opportunities, he adds, now exists for finding out all about the drainage of the sub-division without the use of levels or other artificial appliances, "and the Department of Public Works would do well to avail themselves of it."

The condition of the people is said to be "all that could be desired," and the crops are excellent.

The following statement will show the rates at which food-grains have been selling :—

MOTEEHAREE SUB-DIVISION.

NAME OF BAZARS.	Rice, 1st.	Rice, 2nd.	Maize.	Barley.	Wheat.	Gram.	Urhar.	Kodo.	Cheena.	Urid.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Soogowlee	10	14	17	17	13	10½	17½	23	15	16
Chupra Bahar	9	10	16½	17	13	15	17	22	15	13

DHAKA SUB-DIVISION.

Patahi	12½	14½	17	16½	12	16½	17½	25	20	15½
Dhaka	10½	14	16½	13	12	16½	16½	.....	.....	.....
Ghorashan	10½	12½	16½	16½	11	16½	17½	.....	22	15½

GOBINDGUNGEE SUB-DIVISION.

Barah	11½	15½	17	16	15	15½	.....	25	.....	16
Chutea Burhurwa	13	14	.....	18	16	14	17	.....	22	15½
Rajpore	12½	14½	18½	.....	15½	16½	16½	.....	.....	.....

BETTIAH SUB-DIVISION.

Bettiah	10	12	17½	19	16½	16	13	.....	.....	.....
Lawrya	12	14	17	19	14½	17½	12	.....	.....	.....
Lalsarya	12	15	.....	16½	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

From the Ramnuggur sub-division, Mr. Howe reports that there has been heavy and almost incessant rain throughout the sub-division. At Bugaha a fall of 20½ inches has been registered.

The rivers have risen, and communication with the interior has become most difficult.

So far the rain has, with a few exceptions, done much good. Ploughing has been completed, sowings are well in progress, and the paddy (which is in excellent condition) is being transplanted.

In the west circle the weather has been unfavorable for the sugarcane and indigo crop. Murwa and maize have also suffered, but if a break in the rains takes place, to no great extent. (This has since occurred.)

Seed-grain.—The demand for aghani seed-grain continues, and Mr. Howe thinks that this represents a real deficiency, as the assamees hardly ever apply now for money, and it is well understood that cash will not be given.

The deficiency, however, is fortunately less than had been anticipated, for a large area has been sown; 3,053 maunds of Government rice-seed had been received, the remainder having been retarded by the heavy rain.

The grain is not being sold readily, as it is not much liked, the poorer classes only who cannot afford to purchase from the mahajans applying for it. Mr. Howe deduces from this fact (the want of readiness on the part of the people to purchase the Government imported grain), that (1) the prejudice against imported grain is greater than was at first anticipated, and (2) that the deficiency is less general, being confined to the petty cultivators who have suffered most by the scarcity; "many of these during the height of the distress worked on the roads, depending entirely on their wages for their food, and naturally such would find difficulty in obtaining seed." The Rajah of Ramnuggur is, Mr. Howe says, making liberal advances of Government grain (seed) to the cultivators of this kind, and this action will go far to diminish the deficiency among petty cultivators. Mr. Howe is arranging to send a sufficient supply to Bugaha and Shikarpore, and Mr. Fiddian is distributing about 500 maunds which have been put at his disposal by Mr. Brooke of Bugaha. The following table shows the amount of seed grain received and disposed of—

	Mds.	Sr.
Amount of seed received	3,053	7
Amount sold	109	22
Amount distributed as Tuscavee	547	0

This does not include the amount for which the Rajah of Ramnuggur has agreed to stand security. This amounts to about 2,000 maunds, and will be entered when the distribution is complete.

Private trade, Mr. Howe reports, is reviving, but to a very small extent. The condition of the people continues good. The mahajans are more willing to lend; the people appear to be less dependent on Government assistance, and there is nothing like the strain on the relieving officers' resources which till lately was so trying; all these are hopeful signs which, as Mr. Howe says, "point to the commencement of an important change for the better in the general condition of the people."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The subjoined is a list of the relief works in hand and the number of persons employed thereon:—

Circle No. 1.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Motechary to Katkenwa	402	893	247	1,542	110
Lakhora to Narkatya	125	242	63	430	31
Hajepore road	2,671	2,619	621	5,911	400
New road from Jadhari to Moduchupra	379	611	196	1,186	84
Motechary station road	949	1,546	234	2,729	194
" to Segowlee road	882	1,884	664	3,330	237
Goidungunge road	405	1,105	137	1,647	117
Segowlee to Roxoul, section No. 1	76	298	103	477	34
" " " " 2	604	702	248	1,454	104
Rangurva to Adapore	2,046	647	633	3,126	223
Sissonia road	637	128	167	832	59
Tank at—					
Sakrar	296	148	33	477	34
Luchmepore	249	221	134	604	43
Pashrapore	2,576	4,331	85	6,992	478
Sunkar Sarin	1,957	3,363	84	5,404	388
Segowlee Cantonment	661	3,782	1,165	5,588	399
Tank at—					
Parashampore	608	2,195	181	2,982	213
Chundermon	303	839	59	1,201	86
Katkenwa	139	351	44	534	38
Shivpore or Maruli	429	1,024	61	2,114	171
Joyasingpore	3,390	2,968	714	7,072	505
Road from Surgon to Turkolia	2,018	2,385	890	5,293	373
Motechary to Turkolia	465	479	44	988	70
" town	6,193	4,344	375	9,912	708
Total				71,165	

Circle No. 2.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Dhaka short cut ...	224	64	44	332	23
Ghorachan to Katkenwa ...	2,865	1,309	106	4,180	298
Dhaka to Padumkair ...	215	397	25	637	45
" to Bhelwaghat ...	221	183	11	415	29
Janon to Seeraha ...	285	239	19	543	39
Patahi to Puddumkair ...	29	24	6	59	4
" to Modhoobun ...	230			230	15
" to Chotaghat ...	5			5	
Purwa to Jhoo ...	79			79	5
Modhoobun and Seeraha ...	85	8		93	7
" and Patahi ...	70			70	5
Dhaka and Patahi ...	217			217	15
Gunduck crossing ...	2,048	316	223	2,587	184
Dhaka to Purwa ...	4,253	596	610	5,459	382
" to Purneah ...	74	65	39	178	12
Chyia to Seeraha ...	83			83	6
Seeraha to Barah ...	105	4		111	8
Motechary to Dhaka Bridge ...	126			126	9
Dhaka to Lokhwa ...	889	134	58	1,081	77
" to Padumkair ...	205			205	14
Purwa to Jhowaghat ...	298			298	21
Dhaka to Purwa ...	79			79	5
" to Bewla ...	67			67	5
" to Patahi ...	39			39	3
Sakhonah tank ...	1,072	876	115	2,063	147
Samree tank ...	42			42	3
Bhowanipore tank ...	232	39	22	293	21
Munjerwah tank ...	194	82	85	361	26
Alladapore road ...	11			11	
Ghagawah ...	11			11	
Rajapore ...	30			30	3
Nukurdeah ...	9			9	
Barah ...	3			3	
Narainipore ...	3			3	
Mughour ...	16			16	
Employed on Golas ...	200		2	202	14
Conservancy work Patahi Circle ...	5,552	17,097	5,629	28,218	2,016
Ditto Jagulia ...	152	330	143	625	44
Ditto Seeraha ...	1,014	1,698	1,055	3,767	269
Ditto Bhelwa ...	756	1,311	556	2,623	187
Total ...				55,365	

Circle No. 3.

Road from Sutterghat to Gobindgunge ...	3,576	5,556	4,168	13,300	950
Ditto Moduchupra to Tajpore ...	246			246	17
Road in Katoora ...	1,118	1,303	917	3,338	231
Ditto Delwarpore from Boira ...	419	740	342	1,501	107
Dowla Bica ...	886			886	63
Katoria tank tica ...	283			283	20
Poorun Chupra road ...	685	1,534	468	2,677	191
Bysakhwa road ...	629	314	246	1,089	77
Gandree ...	326	344	179	849	60
Hajepore ...	48	8		56	4
Koorra ...	1,080	98		1,178	84
Bahowra Hurbuna ...	400	155	181	736	52
Haminpore ditch ...	577	788	77	1,472	103
Footlake ...	214			214	15
Mettya ...	232	189	81	502	35
Hira Chupra road ...	556	183	175	914	65
Sambho Chuk road ...	519	331	406	1,256	89
Kessora road ...	179	110	109	398	27
Rajore ...	874	870	810	2,554	183
Road from Turkolia to Sungramore ...	2,010			2,010	143
Sekandepore road ...	177			177	13
Khadepora ...	415	121		536	38
Domoo Hirty ...	36	59	22	117	8
Khajooria tank ...	297	198	142	639	45
Pakra ...	217	24	136	377	27
Modunpore road ...	129	161	119	409	29
Jensonapore ...	673	610	391	1,674	117
Bungrah ...	247			247	17
Rhutwalea ...	916	459	9	1,384	98
Bhelwa Madhoo ...	324	91	89	504	36
Kessora road, &c. ...	99	423	105	627	44
Tajpore Daseor ...	228	228	166	622	44
Dewepore and Jemowalea ...	286	135	46	467	33
Basunbhpore ...	244	340	150	734	52
Jemoonah road ...	322	139	204	665	47
Ahirwalea ...	331	36		367	26
Rannee Chupra ...	246	147	71	464	33
Ahimon ...	206	274	134	614	44
Welaha road ...	216	232	114	562	40
Bukhee Mohi ...	189	608	581	1,278	91
Moorarpore ...	204	19	19	242	16
Mutha road ...	114	187	81	382	27

Circle No. 3.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Newton	23			23	
Chandpura tank	332	613	392	1,337	95
Chankeo road	479	103	102	684	49
Pursownee kharee...	1,604	71	74	1,749	82
Chik Barrak	862	65	60	987	70
Phoolwara road	1,367	662	1,222	3,251	231
Kooreah road	1,515	54	80	1,649	117
Burmooa road	275	106	117	498	35
Mohowah road	212	100	58	370	26
Sisewah Asage	852	312	973	2,067	149
Seetulpore Asage	1,250	860	352	2,462	175
Tumna road	817	171	190	1,178	84
Pursowna road	243			243	17
Dilmochupra road	299	455	488	1,242	88
Sagaur Chooramon	68	42	16	126	9
Nagargauna	145	184	112	441	31
Birdabon road	227	232	22	481	34
Total				37,068	

Circle No. 4.

Bettiah to Tengrahee	6,211	10,436	3,872	20,519	1,465
" to Chundputtea	733	1,583	173	2,479	177
" to Bugaha	2,451	4,564	1,443	8,458	604
Lohuria to Purna	2,082	4,380	911	7,373	568
Bettiah to Segowlee	407	1,013	180	1,600	115
Lowriah to Shikerpore	3,610	7,381	1,513	12,504	863
Rajgat bridge	175	287	91	553	39
Gora road	1,022	1,194	197	2,413	172
Katholia road	1,315	1,943	604	3,862	276
Harowah "	758	1,314	451	2,523	180
Purna tank	681	792	131	1,604	114
" bridge	472	613	82	1,167	83
Bizbanee	195	70	22	287	20
Geeda road	119			119	8
Lehuria road	158	99	17	274	19
Mahwah road	82			82	6
Legonah	42			42	3
Coolies repairing bungalow at Chunnah	252			252	18
Bettiah road	642	85	1,124	1,851	132
Bishonpore, Hurdypetty and Dhoonmagore and Katha and 3 roads.	1,654	1,652	566	3,872	276
Total				72,811	

Circle No. 5.

Ramnuggur to Lowria	1,162	1,400	252	2,814	201
Ditto to Bugaha	5,600	1,024	392	7,016	544
Ditto to Chankee	98	1,092	56	1,246	89
Ramnuggur drainage	224	322	56	602	43
Mulpoorwa road	392	560	266	1,218	87
Rampore road	380	644	140	1,064	76
Hurnatar to Rampore	224	560	140	924	66
Ditto to Khigureah	308	672	238	1,218	87
Bhulthar road	1,540	4,032	700	6,272	448
Shikerpore to Lowria	1,568	4,046	638	6,272	448
Thurry road	1,596	4,186	518	6,300	450
High Level Canal	1,778	2,646	154	4,578	327
Total				40,124	
Upper Gunduck Division	96,179	40,784	16,937	153,900	10,993
Chumpan extension (i.e., Lower Gunduck	16,572	404	2,367	19,343	1,381

Grand total number of persons employed during the fortnight is 449,776, and the daily average is 32,126.

"In the Moteeharee sub-division the only relief works now maintained are those which have to be finished; while many have been for want of laborers abandoned. It has now become obvious, Mr. Oldham says, "that no special means for reducing the numbers on these works are necessary, and that the exaction of full work at the lowest rates compatible with health, combined with the distribution of advances in the neighbourhood, are fully effectual."

Mr. Oldham finds that the constant rain had the effect of keeping more people on the works than if the weather had been clear. On rainy days they always come back to the works, "preferring to move about with occasional shelter than to sit in the wet fields in the rain." There has been a marked decrease, however, in the numbers, and no corresponding

increase in the number on the charitable relief lists. *The following statement shows how the numbers have decreased:—

				Daily average.
For the fortnight ending 27th June	...	...	...	23,711
" week " 4th July	...	...	...	5,355
" fortnight " 11th "	...	...	...	5,082

The European residents, including such high authorities as Mr. T. M. Gibbon and Mr. R. Lethbridge, maintain that the laborers will return to the works at the end of next month. Mr. Oldham, however, says on this point, "I venture to differ from this opinion, and am supported by all the natives whom I have consulted; even in ordinary years the poorest classes come to the end of their supplies in August, and are accustomed to be carried on by the employers of labor. Moreover, the rates which they now receive for field labor, a little over 2 seers of grain, are sufficient for them to save from. Our own works enable them to save, as of the persons now working on them, about 75 per cent are women and children whose adult relations are receiving their ordinary wages elsewhere."

In the Dhaka sub-division conservancy works have been going on, but in very many villages laborers have not been forthcoming owing to their finding employment in the fields. The numbers employed by the Department of Public Works' officers have also fallen off, it being found very difficult to get coolies to assist in bridge making even on 2 annas per diem, and able-bodied men are hardly to be got to move the grain bags. The numbers on the works have fallen from 15,837 in the previous fortnight to 3,954 in the fortnight under review. In the Gobindgunge sub-division the relief works (as previously reported) are nearly all village works, and the few laborers employed now, are engaged in improving the condition of the villages, raising the roads, filling up holes, and draining them, raising the mouths of wells, &c. The numbers have fallen from 14,458 to 14,210 in this circle.

In the Bettiah sub-division, also, the numbers have fallen off. An attempt was made by Mr. Samuells to induce Mugheya domes to work instead of thieving, but probably suspecting a design to entrap them, they refused to attend the works. There has been a decrease from 11,000 to 7,704.

In the Ramnuggur circle several works have been closed, and only certain useful works, which it is an object to complete is retained. In fact the number of works have been reduced to a minimum, and were it not for the chance of the numbers increasing again during August the establishment could well be proportionately curtailed.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

There still continue to be no private importations into the Motteeharee sub-division, and they are said to have decreased very much in the Dhaka and Gobindgunge circles.

In the Bettiah, and a portion of the Ramnuggur circles, it still continues to a certain extent. During the fortnight arrangements have been completed to despatch one lakh of maunds to Sarun. Mr. Howe has been requested to send 60,000 from Bagaha by boat, (45,000 to Selimpore on the Sarun side and opposite to Govindgunge, and 15,000 to Sutterghat) 25,000 will also be despatched from Rutwal to Selimpore, and 15,000 from Govindgunge to Sutterghat. This last quantity has already been despatched, and the remainder is being collected and put on board as fast as the weather will permit.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The following table shows the disbursement of Government grain, and a subjoined statement gives the information required by circular No. 3369—S.R. of the 26th May.

Up to date of last return.				No. 1, Motteeharee Circle.		During the past Fortnight			
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.				Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
32,661	0	0	...	To laborers	...	...	1,335	0	0
45,444	0	0	...	To the public	...	...	2,818	0	0
2,406	0	0	...	Charitable relief	...	...	556	0	0
17,019	0	0	...	Advances	...	...	14,036	0	0
No. 2, Dhaka Circle.									
24,071	0	0	...	To laborers	...	...	1,048	0	0
4,467	0	0	...	To the public	...	...	2,764	0	0
456	0	0	...	Charitable relief	...	...	333	0	0
10,109	0	0	...	Advances	...	...	12,234	0	0
No. 3, Govindgunge Circle.									
19,561	0	0	...	To laborers	...	...	6,305	0	0
2,460	0	0	...	To the public	...	...	1,881	0	0
1,971	0	0	...	Charitable relief	...	...	943	0	0
7,276	0	0	...	Advances	...	...	13,772	0	0

Up to date of last return.				During the past fortnight.			
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
No. 4, Bettiah Circle.							
12,422	0	0	... To laborers	...	2,838	0	0
33,357	0	0	... To the public	...	11,322	0	0
5,244	0	0	... Charitable relief	...	1,203	0	0
383	0	0	... Advances	...	615	0	0
No. 5, Ramnuggur Circle.							
7,024	14	0	... To laborers	...	18,844	11	0
25,132	3	0	... To the public	...	4,383	18	0
2,230	19	0	... Charitable relief	...	436	2	12
25,803	32	0	... Advances	...	2,808	20	2
Total	...	{	To laborers	...	30,370	11	0
			To the public	...	23,168	18	0
			Charitable relief	...	3,471	2	12
			Advances	...	43,465	20	2
Grand Total				...	100,475	11	14

The retail rate to the public has, according to recent orders, been reduced to 13 seers for cleaned rice; the coarser grains in proportion, and a large margin has been allowed to wholesale purchasers. The sales have been larger during the fortnight in every sub-division except Motiharee and Ramnuggur. The advances made to ryots have also largely increased. The subjoined table shows this in detail:—

			Previous fortnight.			Past fortnight.		
			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Motiharee	...	...	9,840	0	0	14,036	0	0
Dhaka	...	...	2,856	0	0	12,234	0	0
Gobindgunge	...	...	6,437	0	0	13,772	0	0
Bettiah	...	...	318	0	0	998	0	0
Ramnuggur	...	...	4,596	0	0	2,808	20	2
Increase			...	...	...	19,801	20	2

With regard to the falling off in the sales in the Ramnuggur circle, Mr. Howe states that the wholesale rates have not been sufficiently extended yet to effect results. He anticipates that the sales will again increase.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

In the Motiharee sub-division, Mr. Oldham reports that all the advances except 7,000 maunds which Mr. Cooper, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is giving out through the agency at his disposal have been completed: 31,056 maunds have been advanced.

In Dhaka sub-division the advances are being pushed on through the European residents and the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent: 22,344 maunds have been advanced.

The same may be said of the Gobindgunge sub-division: 21,048 maunds have been advanced.

In Bettiah, as already reported, large advances have been made through the European residents and the Raj.

In Ramnuggur the taccavee advances are now nearly complete: 28,612 maunds have been advanced in all, leaving a balance of about 2,000 maunds, which will be distributed during the next ten days, and a part of which consists of instalments. The above amount does not include advances of seed-grain, of which the Rajah of Ramnuggur (to his credit) has taken a large quantity for distribution to the petty cultivators.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The subjoined table shows the numbers who receive relief under this head:—

<i>Motiharee Sub-division.</i>				Persons.	
Motiharee town	1,886
Ramgurwa hospital	25
Soogaon	151
Tinkowlea, Motiharee factory	124
Relief inspector, North division	47
" " South	69
Dakha Sohoo—					
North division	71
South	56
Motiharee hospital	23

Number relieved under head D of central committee's classification, 358.

Dhaka Division.

Not clear.

Gobindgunge Sub-division.

Numbers on charitable relief without work	...	3,042
„ employed in spinning and weaving	...	2,650
„ in receipt of cloth produced by class No. 2	...	665
		6,357

Bettiah Sub-Division.

Bettiah	...	1,090
Lalsaraya	...	102
Dokraha	...	813
Loharya	...	464
Manpore	...	263
Putjirwa	...	302
Pursa	...	2,006
Bettiah poor-house	...	161
		5,201

Ramnugger Sub-Division.

Persons relieved (daily average), 2,794.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 23,24,023-13-2.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—

	<i>Relief Works.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, East Chumparun	...	4,782	15	1			
Seetaram, on account of arrears due	...	1,130	0	6			
					5,912	15	7

Establishments, &c.

Under Mr. Oldham	...	1,183	10	2			
„ „ Weekes	...	1,552	2	10			
„ „ Howe	...	787	14	10			
„ „ Cooper...	...	99	8	0			
					3,623	3	10

Charitable Relief.

Cotton Buxes at Motiharee	...	10	0	0			
Pay of cotton gola under Mr. Weekes	...	170	6	0			
					180	6	11
Land improvement	...	105	0	0			
Total	...	9,821	10	4			

Grand Total	...	23,33,845	7	6
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Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Chumparun District during the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					9	10	11	12
				Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or above.	By gratuitous issue in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment to Government in kind.				
NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Total.	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
1. Mothare Sub-division	11th July 1874	...	Mds.	1,55,000	1,52,553 0 0	48,203 13 15	2,902 39 9	31,056 23 14	33,997 5 6	1,16,280 2 10	Mds.	Owing to inundation, returns from Nerkaya, Adapora, and Luthora not received.
2. Dhaka	9th "	...	...	210,000	1,13,716 0 0	2,704 5 0	333 2 6	12,234 17 13	1,048 20 3	16,380 5 6	Mds.	Owing to inundation, returns from Nerkaya, Adapora, and Luthora not received.
3. Goidgunge	11th "	...	...	1,24,000	1,29,894 0 0	4,342 15 6	2,915 14 7	21,048 22 4	23,896 25 12	64,172 37 13	NIL.	Of this 25,000 mounds will be sent to Surin.
4. Bettiah	9th "	...	...	1,11,000	1,28,431 20 0	44,680 33 0	7,447 26 0	698 23 0	15,290 26 0	67,357 27 0	NIL.	
5. Ramnagar	11th "	...	...	2,50,000	1,84,312 14 8	29,515 21 0	2,686 21 12	25,613 12 2	23,598 25 0	86,692 39 14	10,000	* This includes 10,625 mounds under charge of the Engineer in charge of the High Level Canal, under Commissioner's orders for payment in kind.
	Total	...	...	8,60,000	7,99,251 34 8	1,29,566 8 5	15,325 24 2	93,600 19 1	1,02,041 22 5	3,40,883 32 11	1,69,000	

CHUMPARUN,
The 11th July 1874.H. KEAN,
Collector.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Up to last Thursday the fortnight under review has been one of almost constant rain. The Ganges has risen very high and submerged the dearah and low-lying lands. Of course this has done some damage to the bhadoi crop. The damage is variously estimated by the different relief officers, but on the whole it would appear that about 4 annas of the crop is in danger; but even this will be lessened should the present fine weather continue, and the Ganges subside. The damage has been done either by the roots of the crops being submerged for too long a time and so turning yellow and rotting, or by the water preventing the progress of weeding, so that the weeds are now as high as the crop and could hardly be taken out now without injuring the crop.

In the Bukhtiarpore circle, Mr. Manson estimates that this will throw things backward by about a fortnight, so that relief operations will have to continue to the end of August. This will, as near as possible, clear out the store of grain in this circle.

In Begoo Serai everything is very hopeful. There has been less rain there than elsewhere, and no damage has been reported from excess of water. Mr. Wilkins reports that the people are becoming more independent and are beginning to refuse advances if they have to go a few miles to the golah to get their grain. The supply of grain I have sent him will be quite sufficient for his wants, and so, for all practical purposes, the Begoo Serai sub-division will hardly have anything to be recorded of it in any future narrative. There is abundant work for the laboring population, and that too, light work, like weeding indigo, on which women and children even can earn enough to live upon. One factory alone has been employing 1,150 persons on this work. In the Jamooee sub-division the cultivators have sown so much janera that the complaint is that they cannot get labor enough to weed it properly.

In the Luckee Serai triangle Mr. Currie has expended all his rice except the charitable relief reserve, and has about 150 more applications to deal with, which he expects will about clear out his wheat and mixed grain.

In the sudder sub-division the numbers at work on Dhobey's tank have dwindled down from 1,100 to about 200, and the applications for advances, instead of being 30 or 40 a day, are only 3 or 4. Altogether, I should consider the prospects most assuring; the whole relief system is in full working order, and will go on working smoothly till the janera is ripe, when the whole thing may be dropped.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

No fresh works have been opened in the Bukhtiarpore circle, and one, the Bukhtiarpore tank, No. 2, has been closed.

There are only three works in progress in the Begoo Serai sub-division, and two of these, the Begoo Serai tank and the Pubna road, are being turfed, and when that is finished they will be closed.

In Jamooee there are not enough applicants for work to finish the works there off properly. The people drop in spasmodically, do a day's work if the weather is fine, and keep away on rainy days.

C.

2,000 maunds have been sent from Bukhtiarpore to Surbella and 3,000 to Chapran for easier distribution to group superintendents. Part of the 20,000 maunds from the surplus golah to Begoo Serai was despatched by cart, but a good deal of the grain got wet and there was great delay in consequence of the state of the roads. The remainder has been and is being sent by boat. One boat which was loading at the Monghyr ghat has been swamped by the Railway Company's wall at the back of the goods' shed falling in upon it. The boatmen escaped with their lives only. Efforts are being made to save some of the cargo (133 bags), and up to date 19 bags have been recovered and are being dried. When there is no further hope of salvage the balance must be struck off.

Mr. Money was unable to move the 5,000 maunds from Secundra. The carts returned unsuccessful. But those who are really in want of grain, and are receiving doles of 2 and 3 maunds, make no difficulty of taking delivery of it by coolies and pack-bullocks from the gola itself. There is no objection to this plan, as it eliminates from the recipients of advances all those who really do not care about them, but who are only taking them to prove their poverty with a view of escaping income-tax hereafter. (This is a common feeling.) It also saves the Government the cost of carriage.

D.

There is nothing new under this head to note.

E.

During the fortnight Mr. Manson has advanced 1,220 maunds to 29 zemindars and 5,211 maunds to 2,446 ryots. Mr. Wilkins has advanced 9,061 maunds to cultivators, and Mr. Money has advanced about 7,800 maunds and I have advanced 2,164 maunds, to 49 persons.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The practical working of the group system in Bukhtiarpore is all that Mr. Manson can desire, but, of course, the returns prepared by putwarees and mokuddums, to the best of their limited ability, are confused and very irregularly submitted. Under this system a daily average of 1,874 people have been relieved. Rajah Leela Nund and his amlah have been playing fast and loose with the subject of relieving their own ryots. They submitted returns showing that they had relieved a daily average of 240 persons for the week from June 28th to July 4th; but as they appear to have distributed only 6 maunds 33 seers, which would give at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ seer per man (a ridiculous quantity to spread over 7 days), this return, of course, did not satisfy Mr. Manson, and the Rajah's amlah seeing this, sent him a very large statement for the following week, July 5th to 11th. Mr. Manson was testing this when his report left, and up to that time had found it was entirely false as far as he had gone.

The Dowltupore poor-house has been closed, the number having dwindled down to 4. The number at Simultollah has slightly increased.

In the sudder station the stoping of the very light labor works (which might almost be called playworks) has increased the number at the poor-house. Colonel Murray, the Secretary, is trying most energetically to reduce them, as he considers that they are just the usual produce of a large town, and might be got together in much their present condition even in the most favorable years.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125.

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamoore, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2) Special sub-division opened and officered.

(3) Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4) Jamalpore ... Native gentlemen connected with Railway.

Chapran ... Mr. H. Christian.

Bassoni ... " J. Christian.

Garpurak ... " Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily Average Number of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the Week ending the 11th July, 1874.

Names of Poor-houses and Relief-centres.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	134	460	44	638
Begoo Serai	...	...	...	...	32	37	35	104
Tograh	...	...	...	...	17	46	21	84
Birpore	...	...	...	...	23	62	61	146
Luckee Serai	...	...	...	...	41	69	107	217
Chorah	...	...	...	...	1	26	7	34
Sandhi	...	...	...	...	20	27	47	94
Pertabpore	...	...	...	...	8	45	5	58
Bukhtiarpore	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Secundra	...	...	...	...	136	338	122	596
Sheikpoora	...	...	...	...	17	17	7	41
Jamoore	...	...	...	...	16	10	4	30
Bara	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Simultollah	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	9
Bassoni	...	...	...	...	12	13	12	37
Khuruckpore	...	...	...	...	46	85	14	145
Grand Total					...	...	...	2,542

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.			Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative	..	...	9,27,897	2	9

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	1,56,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	36,176	15	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	2,707	14	6
Advanced to Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Advanced to Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	5,23,058	7	10
Construction of golas	4,978	15	4
Payment of gola establishment	9,847	6	2
Miscellaneous charges	1,714	1	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,250	0	0
Ditto to Municipalities	5,000	0	0
Ditto to zemindars for land improvement	44,740	0	0
Tuccavee advances	64,539	8	3
Package charges	6	12	0
Transport charges	142	5	0
			9,27,897 2 9

During the Fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	..	Nil.
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	..	18,402 14 10
Miscellaneous charges	..	8,171 8 0
Gola establishment	..	897 4 10
Advanced to Transport Officer	..	697 2 0
		28,168 13 8
	Grand Total	.. 9,56,066 0 5
Final payments	..	Nil.
Advances recoverable	..	1,90,529 8 3

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offg. Collector.

Return called for under Government Letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
1. By sale to laborers	8,221	1,345	9,566
2. By sale to public	39,594	1,920	41,514
3. In charitable relief	9,844	2,974	12,818
4. Advances to ryots	35,970	28,921	64,891
Total	93,629	35,160	1,28,789

Price-current Statement of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 11th July, 1874.

Where.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Janera.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	12	16	18½	16
Begoo Serai	11½	14	18½	16
Bukhtiarpoore	..	13	..	....

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in opening and marking out.	Progress in opening and marking out.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS DURING THE FOREWEEK.				Supply of food therewith or quantity of Government grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the fortnight.	REMARKS.
			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.							
Mangalore sub-division— Fatin road	4th to 21st miles.	In 12 places	6,327	60	104	6,491	Rice, mds. 181-8-9 for Rs. 557-2.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet; men 1 anna 6 pice to 2 annas, women 1 anna 6 pice to 2 annas, coolies 1 anna 6 pice to 2 annas, cubic feet; men 2 annas, women 1 anna, children 6 pice, cubic feet, turfing Rs. 2-4 cubic feet, turbing Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, for 1,000 cubic feet; men 1 anna 6 pice, women 1 anna, children 6 pice, for 1,000 cubic feet	Supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 557 9 0	
Mangalore sub-division— Mangalore road.	5 miles	In 5 places	1,969	1,120	.....	3,129	Rice, mds. 90-21-11 for Rs. 236-2-6.	Ditto	Twice a week.	Ditto	Ditto	239 1 8	Rs. 15-14-6 paid in cash for carriage of grain, &c.
Mangalore sub-division— Shreeghant road	6 miles	In 5 places	2,427	163	.....	2,490	Rice, mds. 90-13-4 for Rs. 235-13-6.	Ditto	.....	Ditto	Ditto	233 13 6	
Mangalore sub-division— Dukhinsarpore to Bettiah	34 miles	In 1 place	1,510	820	.....	2,330	Rice, mds. 102-29-15 for Rs. 286-11-5.	Tolerably good	Contractors twice a week, and task-work men daily.	Ditto	Ditto	238 6 5	Rs. 7-5, paid in cash for sundries.
Mangalore sub-division— Dukhinsarpore to Chuch- ney Ghant.	1 mile	Ditto	465	28	.....	493	Rice, mds. 134-4-6 for Rs. 230-12-9.	Ditto	Twice a week	Ditto	Ditto	230 12 9	
Mangalore sub-division— Tribeni road	27 miles	In 9 places	7,698	.....	243	7,941	Rice, mds. 170-29-8 for Rs. 427-4.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Ditto	Ditto	427 7 6	
Mangalore sub-division— Jannas sub-division— Gyrik road, 2nd sec.	1 mile	In 1 place	1,997	.....	188	2,695	Rice, mds. 17-26-24 for Rs. 46-5.	Ditto	Daily laborers daily, and contractors once a week.	Ditto	Ditto	59 5 3	Rs. 4-4-3 paid in cash for sundries.
Shelipore to Secundra	.....	In 2 places	1,155	210	172	1,537	Rice, mds. 44-13-9 for Rs. 112-1-6.	Healthy	Twice a week for task-work, and daily for contract and task-work laborers daily.	Earth-work, Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Riders bring own tools.	122 1 9	
Secundra to Jannas	12 miles	Ditto	1,016	993	9	2,018	Rice, mds. 117-18-9 for Rs. 377-15-3.	Good	Contract and task-work laborers daily, and value of the coolies, and daily laborers daily.	Earth-work, Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet; men 1 anna 6 pice, women 1 anna.	Supplied by Government.	377 15 9	
Mullapure to Gunta.	24 miles	In 1 place	3,211	.....	28	3,237	Rice, mds. 41-20-2 for Rs. 162-3-11.	Ditto	Twice a week task-work laborers daily.	Ditto	Ditto	161 6 0	
Secundra to Lokee	91 miles	Ditto	4,355	91	108	4,754	Rice, mds. 290-32-13 for Rs. 104-9-9.	Ditto	Twice a week task-work laborers daily.	Earth-work Rs. 1-9, dressing 12 annas.	Ditto	759 2 0	
Secundra to Nerali	43 miles	In 3 places	998	.....	.....	696	Rice, mds. 90-28-24 for Rs. 20-8-5.	Ditto	Ditto, and daily laborers daily.	Dressing 12 annas	Ditto	164 9 9	
Charachari road	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	60	Rice, mds. 2-33 for Rs. 5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			32,286	2,322	1,013	36,621	Rice, 3,660-11-4 for Rs. 5.			Total	Protecting work and work estab- lishments Continuities Temporary bridges	3,674 2 11 153 15 0 107 13 8 62 3 6	
												4,003 1 8	Grand Total

N. E.—There were 73 Brahmins, 135 Rajpoots, 50 potters, 137 oilmen, 1,001 weavers, 295 shoe-makers, 7 hulwies, 10 barbers, and 4 goldsmiths. Non-laboring class is above 2 per cent.

Non-laboring class is above 2 per cent.

RAM RUTUN MOZOOMDAR,
*Assistant Engineer, in Executive charge,
Monghyr District.*

No. 785—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 17th July 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 17th fortnightly narrative for this district.

2. Rain has fallen continually during the fortnight and many people are beginning to cry out in consequence.

Total rainfall to 13th at Sudder has been	..	..	26.60
" " 11th at Banka	..	..	26.61
" " 9th at Muddehpooora	..	..	27.73
" " 10th at Soopole	..	..	30.65

falls very nearly equal to the whole of the last years'. There is every appearance of a break, which will be gladly welcomed, and the barometer has risen considerably. The only crop, however, which has really so far suffered is Indian corn. This is chiefly grown south of the Ganges, and especially in the Banka sub-division, but the sub-divisional officer remarks on this head, "I am sorry to say that owing to the continued rainfall, six-annas of the Indian corn on low lands has been damaged; this I have seen personally for about nine miles round my head-quarters, and heard from the reports of my subordinates, and if the rain continues in this way this crop will suffer yet more; the paddy up to date is much better and very promising. Murwa and *sathi* rice have been sown over a larger area than usual, and I can safely say that if the weather be favorable to these latter crops, and if they yield as well as they now promise to do, and the rain be not scanty hereafter, no one will care for the loss of the Indian corn. Transplanting of the paddy crop is being carried on now rapidly everywhere."

3. The same officer reports that food-grains are procurable in all the marts of the sub-division, and prices are still falling. Since the 30th May, prices have fallen from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 seers, on account only (according to the sub-divisional officer) of the constant rain and future good prospects.

4. The Muddehpooora officer writes—"There is plenty of grain in circulation now in the different bazars. Owing to the quantity of grain sold, persons who have taken rice as an advance, barter it at markets and bazars for other articles." He adds,—"We have had a deal of rain, in fact, more than is necessary. Fortunately within the last three days we have had a little lull and finer weather, the bhadoi and murwa are looking well, and if we have a little more seasonable (sunny?) weather, a good crop may be expected. The floods have damaged the *aghani* to some extent, but I have not heard of any very serious losses. The continual showers have damaged some little bhadoi and murwa, as ryots have been unable to weed, but such fields as are injured are being ploughed and transplanted. I do not find that there is any lack of seed-grain, notwithstanding the way in which the ryots cried out that there was none to be had."

5. Deputy Collector Baboo Ram Shunder Sen, of the Bhulooa circle, writes—"There has been copious rain during the fortnight, the hollows are all under water, while the uplands have become thoroughly saturated. The Koosee has overflowed its banks, pouring its water inland through the side creeks. The sowings are at an end, but transplanting and weeding are still going on. The rains have as yet done no injury, but are believed to be conducive to the production of an abundant bhadoi crop; in some fields the bhadoi plant has been cropped in order to prevent exuberant growth; at several places, fields are already in ear, although grain has not yet filled in the husk, some of these will be ripe in about three weeks time. Confidence has been in a great measure restored and the people feel hopeful regarding the future prospects of the season." This officer also adds,—"The price of rice, as also of pulses, has fallen, which is another sign of the confidence in people's minds about the next harvest. Government rice which has been given away in tuccavi is exchanged at the hauts for tobacco and molasses."

6. The Soopool officer writes that "the supplies in the bazars remain very much the same as it has been during the past two months. Rice, other than that imported by Government, is hardly obtainable at all over the greater portion of the sub-division, and quotations for it are merely nominal. Grain and other pulses are obtainable, though at high rates. To the north-east and along the Koosee, where from earlier and more favorable rain the bhadoi crop is more advanced than elsewhere, the country rice is reported to be finding its way into the market in small quantities; and at Pertabgunge and Bheemnuggur it is quoted at about a seer cheaper than it was a fortnight ago, viz. at 12 instead of 11 seers per rupee." He adds—"To the north, where from earlier and more favorable rains the cultivation has further advanced, little or no damage has, I believe, been done by the unusually heavy and continuous rain-falls, but hereabouts and to the south towards Bongong, where the broadcast paddy in the lower lands had not reached any height, it has been destroyed to some extent, and the young murwa sadly requires about 10 days sun to bring it on and to allow of its being freed from the weeds with which just now it is much choked. Both the Tiljooga and Dimrah have been in flood, though not to an unusual height, and I have not heard of any damage resulting therefrom. On the whole the prospects of the crops generally may be said to be very good, and with a short spell of fine weather now, they would be unusually fine. An unusually large area of bhadoi land, both murwa and paddy, has been cultivated, and with about two months before us for the *aghani* transplanting, there should, with favorable weather, be no deficiency in the area of this latter crop."

7. I give the statement showing as far as can be traced here the difference in prices now and at the corresponding period of 1866 :—

	Rice.		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Soopool ... ..	...	9 14	...	...	...	12 12	...	11 0
Muddehpooa ... ..	...	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka	10 0	12 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	12 8	...	13 12
Head-quarters	8 8	12 0	8 13½	17 10	...	15 2	10 1½	15 '2

8. As regards the condition of the people, the remarks are still more favorable than when I last wrote. In Banka, "the condition and health of the people are generally good." An outbreak of cholera again has been reported from Kutooria; fever is more or less appearing in the town of Bhagulpore and a few other villages. In Muddehpooa, "on the whole, this has been an exceedingly healthy year, and the people are still well. A few are suffering from fever now. The condition of the people in consequence of their being better fed, is improved; mahajuns are now lending to the ryots, tuccavi is being given, and gratuitous assistance to those unable to buy." In the Soopool sub-division, the improvement is most marked. The sub-divisional officer writes:—"It is now generally admitted, and there can be no shadow of a doubt about it, that the condition of the people has very much improved during the last month, and indeed, how could it be otherwise when all classes have received most liberal assistance, those with money at command from our Government grain sales, the cultivating portion of the population from advances, either through their zemindars or direct from Government, those in want of manual employment on the numerous works still in progress all over the country, or in spinning or weaving, and those unable to work from our house-to-house relief operations; indeed, it is a question whether the lowest classes as a mass are not more comfortably off than in ordinary years, when at the best their life is a hard one. It is a fact that they are so; there is not, to my mind, any question about it. A case of misery and starvation would now be the next thing to an impossibility, for with the arrangements in force for the weekly inspection of each village by our group superintendents, such an occurrence could only be accounted for as the result of a determined and carefully planned concealment, and of this in any case there is little fear, for the people have apparently overcome their prejudice (if at any time it existed), against receiving assistance at the hands of the Government, and our danger at present, I think, lies in the opposite direction. The south-western portion of pergunnah Kubkhund may still be looked on as the part worst off in the sub-division, and, not being a bhadoi country, it will probably demand assistance at our hands till the aghani crop is reaped. Fortunately, however, the population of this tract is sparse and the area limited, say, about 50 square miles." Mr. Fanshawe still records the great improvement in the condition of the people within his circle.

9. I have quoted the above remarks in full, because I think the subject one of great interest, and because I feel all real distress is now almost past, and that the end of August, if the present prospects of the bhadoi are not blighted, will show that distress no longer exists of any kind among the people. The improvement among all is very rapid; I do not deny that recipients of gratuitous relief will hang on as long as rice is given gratuitously to them, but this shall not be given when it is clear that it ought to be stopped.

10. I annex the usual crime statement for June.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. I have not as yet received the statement showing the progress on the works during the past fortnight, but will annex it if it arrive in time. I know that a considerable reduction in numbers has taken place, and that these works are in no way interfering with cultivation.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

12. The imports and exports at the Bhagulpore station amount to 12,199 and 22,184 maunds respectively, with the exception of 925 maunds of jowar, 478 maunds of rice, and 380 maunds of barley, the whole of the imports were wheat and grain from up-country. The exports were 14,092 wheat, 7,900 grain for Howrah, and 192 maunds rice "up." A large number of Dacca boats laden with rice have sailed up the river lately. The Banka sub-divisional officer reports exports of paddy and rice from his sub-division to Bhagulpore. No private imports have been heard of in the north of the district.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. There is nothing to remark under this head.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14. The following advances in grain have been sanctioned during the past fortnight :—

Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Profession.	Residence.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	By whom sanctioned.
25th June 1874 ...	Balajeet Singh	Zemindar	Puchgachia	Mds. 2,000 of rice	No. 5569, dated 7th July 1874.	Commissioner.
1st July 1874 ...	Oogur Narsin Singh and Chander Mun Singh.	Ditto ...	Bursail ...	" 800 of grain	No. 5572, dated 7th July 1874.	Ditto.
25th Ditto ...	Jankipershad Singh	Ditto ...	Juddia ...	Rs. 500 in grain	7th July 1874 ...	Collector.
25th Ditto ...	Bubwan Singh	Ditto ...	Pursurma ...	" 700 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25th Ditto ...	Kharugjeet Singh and others	Ditto ...	Ryehbeer ...	Mds. 50 of rice ...	6th July 1874 ...	Ditto.
25th Ditto ...	Hemun Singh and Bodh Narsin Singh.	Ditto ...	Sookhpoor ...	Rs. 1,365 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Rowpatty Singh	Ditto ...	Byjulpoor ...	" 150 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bluekary Chowdhry	Durkut ...	Dyalputty ...	Mds. 450 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3rd July 1874 ...	Laljeet Singh	Zemindar	Puchgachia	" 25 in grain	Ditto ...	Ditto.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

15. The statement annexed shows what has been done towards the disposal of our large stock of grain, nearly all the golas' returns are well up to time this fortnight, and I have been able to obtain full particulars of the Court of Wards' grain stored in Naraidigur.

The sales to the public in the Soopool sub-division now amounts to 1,39,725, and gratuitous distribution to 27,246 maunds, and in Muddehpooora head-quarters and Banka sub-division sales to 29,031½ maunds, gratuitous distribution to 1,092½. It is almost unnecessary to repeat that these sales have been of *very* great benefit as a means of relief. I anticipate for the month of July a further disposal of about 75,000 maunds, but this estimate may be excessive.

16. As regards the seed-grain Mr. Kirkwood (whose report I have this moment received) writes—"There is still a considerable demand for this in the Ekar and Naraidigur circles, but we have an ample supply. Out of the 15,000 maunds, just somewhat more than half has been expended up to date, viz. about 1,500 maunds by sale, and 6,200 by advances.

17. In the matter of advances they have been and are being made for the whole season, and Mr. Kirkwood remarks, these have been brought approximately to completion, and I note with satisfaction, and the matter will be separately reported to Government, that "the zemindars are more than ever acting praiseworthy in this matter. The Court of Wards has completed its advances in pergunnah Naraidigur."

18. In the last fortnightly it was shown that 9,089 ryots had received 31,622 maunds of grain, of which 1,039 maunds were seed-grain; and 61 zemindars had received 27,754 maunds, of which 4,016 maunds were seed-grain. The figures now given by Mr. Kirkwood up to the 8th July, and in some cases up to the 11th, show that 15,823 ryots have been advanced 49,917 maunds of rice, &c., and 2,169 maunds seed-grain, and to 75 zemindars 27,614 maunds of rice, &c., and 4,474 maunds seed-grain, Mr. Kirkwood adds,—"but little now remains to be done, the majority of those now getting advances are lakhirajdars, who being lakhirajdars do not obtain advances from their zemindars, and who pledge their lakhiraj lands as security."

19. The average daily number for the fortnight of those receiving cooked food are thus given by Mr. Kirkwood.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Soopool hospital	10	8	9
" poor-house	9	22	33
Ekar hospital	4	5	3
" poor-house	23	45	45
Bungong ditto	26	18	16
Puchgachia relief centre	27	31	34
Muddehpooora ditto	5	14	17
Kamp poor-house	3	10	2
Blowanipore ditto	8	6	6
Simrahi hospital	4	5	6
" poor-house	6	20	15
Bhulooa and Nathpore	30	42	38
Nowabakhur hospital and poor-house	18	20	18
Dugmurrah ditto	15	35	30
Total ... ..	...	...	744

This shows an increase of 60 over the figures given last fortnight, but Nowabakhr and Dugmurrah were then omitted, so that there is really a decrease of 76.

20. Private works have almost entirely ceased, one or two private roads are still going on, and about 1,000 persons employed thereon. Baboo Rudernarain Singh is still employing about 500 persons on his road from Singhessur to Puchgachia.

21. The light-labor figures given by Mr. Kirkwood show that 9,787 were employed during the fortnight, against 9,761 the previous fortnight.

22. The group superintendents are reported as generally doing their work fairly well; there is, Mr. Kirkwood states, nothing to be remarked on except that they report here and there aghani sowings in the low lands as damaged by excess of water.

23. The numbers on the house-to-house relief, each drawing a month's supply, are thus given by Mr. Kirkwood:—

Circle Bhulooa	..	..	..	..	1,580
" Smirahi	..	..	..	..	3,600
" Naradigur	..	..	..	..	17,000
" Bhowanipore	..	..	..	..	640
" Kamp	..	..	..	..	950
" Bungaon	..	..	..	..	1,522
" Soopool	..	..	..	..	4,917
" Ekar	..	..	..	..	11,350
Total	..	..	..	..	41,559

This is against 35,574 shown in the last fortnightly, or an increase of 5,675. Of this 4,671 are attributable to the Ekar circle only. Mr. Kirkwood is leaving for Ekar to inquire into this.

24. *Spinning and weaving relief.*—On this head Mr. Kirkwood writes,—“This was in many parts much checked during the fortnight by the absence of a supply of cotton; it has however now arrived.”

	Spinning.	Weaving.
Soopool circle	281	120
Bhulooa	740	123
Smirahi	194	33
Naradigur (estimate)	500	100
Ekar	332	83
Bungaon	545	63
Muddehpooora	640	115
Total	3,232	637

This is against 4,002 and 693 of last fortnight; a considerable supply of cotton has now arrived and fresh local supplies have been obtained at Pertabgunge and in the north. The excellence of this system of relief is universally remarked upon; it is at the same time highly popular. The earnings are far more than sufficient for the support of the numbers given, particularly in the case of weavers where several members of the family help at odd times in setting up the thread, watering it, and doing the actual weaving work; these, though really relieved, are not shown in the numbers given.

25. Abstract of relief during fortnight ending 4th July:—

	Rs.
Daily average at relief centres, poor-houses and hospitals	744
Light labor and circle labor	9,787
Spinning	3,232
Weaving	637
House-to-house	41,559
Total	55,959

or an increase of 5,245 on past fortnight.

26. There is, however, a very large reduction in the numbers employed on our roads, but I regret I am not in a position to give the actual numbers. The returns for the north of the district have not as yet come to hand. For this I waited, as also for Mr. Kirkwood's report, which latter only reached me this morning (17th). I have no other information available.

27. A letter has just reached me from Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Deputy Collector, from Pertabgunge, relating to the heavy flood in the Coossee on the 7th and 8th, but this luckily totally subsided on the 9th, and the damage done has, I am glad to say, been inconsiderable. He remarks,—“The bhadoi is a magnificent crop, with the exception of a patch here and there at some places; the flood has done more good than harm, and fields from which indigo has been just cut are being ploughed up for the *rop aghani*.” He sent me specimens of the bhadoi rice, which is nearly ripe in very many places in that portion of the country.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in the last narrative	Rs.	A.	P.
	7,83,755	12	7½
<i>Detail of the above total.</i>			
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000	0	0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooa	1,000	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	4,00,230	12	7½*
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpooa for construction of gola	6,000	0	0
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	70,400	0	0
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0
To Bhagulpore Municipality	5,000	0	0
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	7,625	0	0
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0
	7,83,755	12	7½
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight under Report.</i>			
To Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh, contractor, for purchase of bhoosa	500	0	0
	500	0	0
Grand total to end of fortnight	7,84,255	12	7½

Statements showing cases against property as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of June 1874.

		Number of cases reported, including cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred,				Total.
		Sudder.	Muddehpooa.	Banka.	Soopool.	
DACOITY.						
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return	Corresponding month of June 1872	.....	.....	.....	1	1
AI.	...					
ROBBERY.						
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return	Month of June 1874..	.....	1	.....	.....	1
AI.	Corresponding month of June 1872	.....	.....	.....	1	1
THEFT.						
Heading 43 of Crime Return	Month of June 1874..	16	5	2	16	39
AI, including cattle thefts	Corresponding month of June 1873	6	8	7	6	27
	Corresponding month of June 1872	16	6	12	2	36
LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS OR HOUSE-BREAKING.						
Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return	Month of June 1874..	14	12	7	18	51
AI.	Corresponding month of June 1873	4	1	4	2	11
	Corresponding month of June 1872	9	4	9	7	29
TOTAL OF ALL FOUR CRIMES.						
The month of June 1874	..	30	18	9	34	91
Corresponding month of June 1873	..	10	9	11	8	38
Corresponding month of June 1872	..	25	10	21	11	67

* Through Nazir	15,016	9	4
Deputy Collector of Banks	678	7	0
Muddehpooa	19,102	12	8
Soopool	1,17,900	0	0
Mr. Hennessy	5,665	15	6
as contractor	1,89,137	0	1½
H. M. Durand, Esq.	13,298	0	9
for carters	177	2	6
Mr. Hensley	5,000	0	0
Baboo Pura Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	19,084	15	3
Major Jordan, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly	15,000	0	0
Captain Conolly	463	3	0
Mr. Mordish	109	10	0
Imman, Government grain officer, Jagdishchuck	155	0	0
H. Bull, contractor	3,000	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice rebooked to Pointee	113	15	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	3,331	4	6
Total	4,00,330	12	7½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagnapore on the dates nearest to the 11th July 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
NAME OF CIRCLE	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of Government grain, transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.							Estimated grain expended since 1st Jan. 1874, ending 31st night.	REMARKS.
				By sale to the public or laborers.		By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to		By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.		
				Public	Laborers.		Ryots.	Zemindars.				
SUNDER SUB-DIVISION.												
Faridkot	11th July 1874	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	All sold, deficiency in weight.		
...	...	Nil	1,695 7 10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,695 7 10		59	
Punjab	4th June 1874	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	253 2 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	952 2 8		Nil	
...	...	1,600 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,445 7 10	253 2 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,675 19 2	60		
RAJKA SUB-DIVISION.												
Kashmir	11th July 1874	4,137 0 0	4,227 0 0	2,714 30 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,714 30 0	560		
...	...	2,550 0 0	2,550 0 0	1,765 30 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,765 30 0	560		
Darya	Ditto	6,877 0 0	6,877 0 0	4,481 20 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,481 20 0	560		
MUDDHOORA SUB-DIVISION.												
Kamp Circle.												
Kamp	11th July 1874	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	2,857 56 0	Nil	952 30 8	8,850 19 0	500 7 8	815 34 0	1,500		
...	...	13,265 10 0	13,265 10 0	1,653 15 8	Nil	0 2 0	246 27 0	200 0 0	901 11 4	500		
...	...	13,265 10 0	13,265 10 0	2,411 20 0	Nil	15 39 0	2,796 25 0	112 20 0	1,211 23 4	1,500		
...	...	83,579 10 0	83,579 10 0	6,061 20 8	Nil	718 36 8	11,355 32 0	1,445 34 2	3,382 37 4	5,500		
Bhagnapore Circle.												
Bhagnapore	11th July 1874	55,000 0 0	55,000 0 0	3,250 0 0	Nil	342 0 0	1,025 0 0	1,054 15 0	955 30 4	1,300		
...	...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,043 22 0	Nil	32 30 0	297 25 0	507 33 0	557 12 0	1,500		
...	...	55,000 0 0	55,000 0 0	2,117 3 0	Nil	374 30 0	1,797 25 0	1,432 10 0	1,794 13 4	2,806 9 0		
...	...	85,000 0 0	85,000 28 0	16,104 34 0	Nil	374 30 0	1,797 25 0	1,432 10 0	1,794 13 4	3,400		
Total	...	1,75,000 10 0	1,75,000 28 0	20,031 20 2	233 9 8	1,608 30 8	13,753 17 0	2,889 4 2	5,007 19 8	61,897 0 12		
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 11th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.						Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.		By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
POORUB SUB-DIVISION.										
Sopool Circle.										
Sopool ...	July 8th...	1,30,000	1,16,477	23,803	7,332	1,303	566	5,448	1,875	40,225
Bandali ...		10,000	10,212	3,505	2,703	712	...	487	753	8,160
Barwalee ...		8,000	8,000	1,689	...	865	...	281	118	3,453
Barlee ...		10,000	10,000	4,553	1,300	480	329	451	858	7,971
Total ...		1,58,000	1,44,689	33,550	11,335	2,760	895	6,965	4,604	59,809
Naradigur Circle.										
Naradigur ...	July 8th ...	30,000	30,000	14,910	1,193	5,131	27	481	2,951	24,693
Bagurrah ...	July 1st ...	30,000	30,000	6,727	.....	2,598	...	391	869	10,584
Barwar ...	July 8th...	40,000	40,000	13,850	.....	737	...	173	2,666	17,226
Barwar (Perence) ...		20,000	20,000	3,933	1,995	1155	...	86	7	7,176
Total ...		1,20,000	1,20,000	39,219	3,188	9,621	27	1,131	6,493	59,679
Naradigur and Bhulosa Circle.										
Naradigur ...	July 8th...	20,000	20,000	2,418	2,134	851	3,098	2,676	2,009	13,186
Barwalee ...		30,000	30,000	8,247	380	317	4,585	1,551	1,126	16,296
Barwalee ...		20,000	20,000	11,022	1,151	146	787	2,120	92	15,318
Barwalee ...		40,000	40,000	10,088	900	1,469	6,825	2,562	2,111	23,955
Barwalee ...	July 1st ...	10,000	10,000	1,204	68	461	3,349	.....	64	5,146
Barwalee ...	July 8th ...	5,000	5,062	405	.....	86	776	38	565	1,870
Barwalee ...	July 1st ...	8,000	8,000	35	65	272	2,019	.....	140	2,631
Total ...		1,33,000	1,33,062	33,419	4,698	3,602	21,439	8,947	6,107	78,212
Naradigur and Bongaon Circle.										
Naradigur ...	July 8th...	60,000	51,086	12,042	5,650	3,021	1,023	3,979	7,069	32,784
Barwalee (Tilak) ...		20,000	20,051	4,829	1,623	2,659	1,806	188	246	11,253
Barwalee ...		10,000	10,251	1,738	3,475	857	21	.....	188	6,279
Barwalee ...		30,000	32,219	8,867	3,104	1,947	3,005	3,000	430	20,953
Barwalee ...		5,000	4,732	.....	.....	1,359	32	.....	621	2,012
Barwalee ...		20,000	14,372	4,266	1,025	376	38	242	1,421	7,368
Barwalee ...		10,000	10,059	1,795	3,020	154	1,188	199	7	6,363
Total ...		1,55,000	1,42,770	33,537	17,799	1,0373	7,713	7,608	9,982	8,7012
DISTRICT OF WARREN'S SUB-DIVISION.										
Naradigur Circle.										
Naradigur ...	July 8th...	11,400	11,482	.....	8,463	35	1,301	.....	.....	9,802
Barwalee ...		11,400	11,504	.....	8,050	332	787	.....	.....	9,178
Barwalee ...		9,333	9,333	.....	2,467	523	2,088	.....	.....	5,078
Total ...		32,133	32,319	.....	18,992	890	4,176	.....	.....	24,058
Grand Total ...		5,98,133	5,79,899	1,39,725	60,012	2,7246	34,250	24,351	27,186	3,08,770
										32,000

* The figures given in former returns were wrong, the error has been now corrected.

Statement of Relief, Month 25th May, 24th June 1874.

CIRCLE.	In poor-houses, hospitals, &c.	House-to-house.	Light labor.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other means.	Total.	Comparison with previous month.
Simrahi	60	3,360	2,785	269	135	800	7,418	+ 4,448
Bhulosa	266	1,848	1,684	676	257	...	4,661	+ 2,626
Naradigur (estimate)	290	16,000	3,300	500	100	...	20,100	— 60
Saopool	88	4,692	1,999	930	86	...	7,495	+ 2,470
Ekar	142	8,395	756	620	120	1,800	11,833	+ 4,363
Bungoon	230	949	1,335	405	62	...	2,880	+ 680
Kamp (estimate)	20	800	860	320	70	...	2,070	+ 490
Bhowanipore	79	616	389	326	80	2	1,492	+ 289
Total	1,108	36,660	12,608	4,046	870	2,602	57,889	+ 15,096
<i>Last day, June 24th.</i>								
Simrahi	66	3,860	3,312	240	68	739	7,785	+ 4,769
Bhulosa	169	1,848	433	610	207	...	3,107	— 666
Naradigur	160	16,000	1,900	609	100	...	17,950	— 3,550
Saopool	85	4,692	1,316	643	111	...	6,847	+ 661
Ekar	118	8,395	311	615	176	1,751	10,954	+ 3,447
Bungoon	232	949	1,811	439	28	...	3,459	+ 1,291
Kamp (estimate)	12	800	450	320	70	...	1,652	+ 72
Bhowanipore	80	616	...	285	81	...	1,012	+ 126
Total	802	36,660	8,522	3,452	840	2,480	52,766	+ 6,189

V. T. TAYLOR, Collector.

No. 2269F, dated Purneah, the 15th July 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 11th July.

A.

Private trade still continues active; long lines of carts can be seen bringing grain into the bazar from Caragolah.

In Purneah prices have continued at 10½ to 11 seers. At Kissengunge the price last reported is 9½ seers. In the Muniharee thana, in the south of the district, the prices have fallen to 12 seers per rupee, and in Kudbah to 11 seers.

From Barsoe it is reported that trade is brisk in the hát: paddy was selling at 17 seers for a rupee; on the last hát-day private rice was disposed of in larger quantities than usual at 10 seers the rupee: this paddy and rice was brought in boats from the south; and Government rice was being sold at the usual rates.

From Kissengunge, where Mr. Craven has again taken charge of the sub-division from Lieutenant Carnac, who has been obliged to leave his duties, it is reported that prices do not fall owing to the doubt which prevails whether the winter crop has not been damaged by the heavy rain. Mr. Craven says that he does not think there will be any fall in the prices till the November crop is pretty well secured to the people.

Weather and Crops.—In Arrareeah prices remain unchanged. The incessant rain has done much harm to the indigo. In every concern the outturn has been bad, in most very bad. In consequence of the bad season many persons who are usually engaged at this season in cutting and carting plant, in filling vats, &c., &c., have been thrown out of employment.

Fortunately, most of the indigo factories are situated in that part of the district which did not suffer from the drought of last year, and to all the factories in the distressed area rice has been sent. The early and heavy rain has done considerable damage to the janera rice, and in some places to the Indian-corn.

From Kissengunge Mr. Craven reports that "the bhadoi crop is safe, and may be reckoned at the full 16 annas; but the aghani has suffered considerably, particularly in the lowlands of Bahadoorgunge. Mr. Bertelsen has done his best to help the ryots by cutting bunds here and there, and by making small canals to drain off the water."

While the rivers continue so high from the rain in the hills, it is not possible to do much in the way of drainage. From Arrareeah Mr. Rattray reports that, though the rain has been very heavy, he believes no injury has been done to the crops; the prospects are very bright.

In Bulrampore and in many other parts of the country, people have been obliged to cut the early janera crop before the proper time in order to save as much of it as had ripened; about half was saved in this way. An unusually large area has been sown with this description of rice this year, which is not a staple crop of the country; the result cannot be considered as altogether bad.

Our greatest fears are for the aghani; plenty of time is yet left for transplanting and even for sowing; but if the heavy rains do not cease soon, the young plants in the nurseries will be washed away, as the fields have too much water in them to allow of transplanting going on as quickly as it should. Mr. Bertelsen, at Bahadoorgunge, says that much damage has already been done. This, I hope, is not irremediable.

Koosee Inundations.—Inundations from the Ganges, the Panar, the Mahanuddy, and other smaller rivers in this district, do good if the waters subside tolerably quickly; but a Koosee flood, which brings down only sands from the hills, is most destructive. For many years this river has been working gradually westward, and the lands in zillah Gondwarah have been brought under cultivation. This year, however, a large volume of water has come down the old eastern channel, and has overflowed, causing great destruction to the promising crops of Indian corn and early rice.

The last reports show that the water is subsiding; but if the sun comes out, and the bhadoi remains inundated sufficiently long for the water which covers it to get heated, it cannot recover, and a fine crop will be lost. A further report on this subject will be submitted.

Rainfall.—The rainfall this last week has been enormous:

Sudder	...	...	6.37
Kissengunge	...	...	9.14
Arrareeah	...	...	7.32

The statement of grain-thefts, &c., is annexed; it shows a considerable decrease compared with the last, viz., 16 against 31.

B.

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed; the total number employed is 66,444, and the daily average 9,492. The number shown in the week's return submitted last fortnight was 75,365, and the daily average 10,766, except in one gola Bibigunge, on the north road, which is exceptionally difficult of access. Supplies of grain have not failed, and payments have, except on this north road, been invariably made in grain.

On the north road it appears that Rs. 580 have been paid in cash, and grain to the value of Rs. 3,815 distributed. Mr. Cordner has reported that this course was in some instances adopted, because at the Koorsakatta gola, the store-keeper wished to hand over, without weightment, as 2 maunds, bags of grain said, to contain that quantity. The officer in charge of the works refused to take delivery, and paid his men in cash. Difficulties also arose in conveying grain from the golas to the works; the goladar failed, in accordance with instructions given by Mr. Rattray, to provide ponies, and nothing was done by the Department Public Works officers to supply the omission. I have issued directions which will, I hope, prevent similar mistakes being made in future.

I have pointed out to the District Engineer that it is the duty of his subordinates to use their utmost endeavours to get grain for their laborers whenever the relief officer's arrangements may fail. Mr. Cordner, I regret to say, has refused to carry out these instructions.

The relief officer's returns show a daily average of 11,215 persons employed on roads during the last fortnight. No road or tank-work at all is going on in Kudbah or Dengrah; all the old and weak not able to work in the fields are here supplied with cotton and jute, or are provided with some other kind of light labor.

In Arrareeah Mr. Rattray has kept on large gangs of laborers on his roads, which can still be worked at this time in many parts of his sub-division. I am afraid, though, that the employment of able-bodied men keeps labor from the fields, and I have issued strict orders to him to guard against this.

A copy of return C. from relief officers is annexed.

C.

Boats from Maldah are now arriving fast at Dengrah; our supply of small boats is not sufficient for carrying on the grain as fast as it arrives. There is, however, plenty of storage room available.

Dengrah has proved an excellent site for a depôt; carts can reach it from Purneah and from Kissengunge, and it is accessible by boats from Motiharee on the far north-west corner of Arrareeah, and from Kalliagunge in the east of Kishengunge. Now that the rivers are full, boats are despatched to nearly all the Bahadoorgunge golas.

Bulrampore has been supplied with its full quantity, and small boats and ponies supplied from Kudbah work all through the circle.

Up in Kissengunge the want of ferries has been much felt. For all the principal rivers arrangements are now made.

In Bahadoorgunge the navigation of the Kankai has been found most difficult, and the country being very low, both the large and the small streams spread out into such

numerous arms and branches, that carriage by land and boat is equally difficult; in the neighboring circle of Arrareeah the rivers run between more defined banks, and consequently carriage is far easier. Grain, which was despatched from Dengrah at same time for both circles, has reached its destination in the latter, while the boats for the golas in the former circle are still struggling against the streams.

D.

No changes under this head.

E.

No advances were made during the fortnight.

F.

I am not able to submit a complete return of persons in receipt of charitable relief, as this fortnight does not fall in with the end of a month.

From such returns as I have received, I have compiled the annexed table, which shows the daily average of persons relieved. A full return will go in at the end of the month.

Sudder.—Mr. Meiklejohn's average number of persons in receipt of uncooked food is 1,588; last month it was 1,140: the increase is due to the stoppage of petty road-work.

The poor have been largely assisted by a distribution of cloth made in many cases by themselves. Mr. Meiklejohn has been directed to give fuller particulars in his next report.

Dengrah.—Mr. Thornton, at Dengrah, has provided work in spinning and weaving to the old and infirm, who, turned off the roads, cannot find employment in the fields.

He is also increasing the distribution of village tickets, which entitle the holder to 14 days' supply of grain.

Kusha Amour.—Gratuitous relief has been extended here, and some few clothes and 40 pieces of cloth given away.

Mr. Gouldsbury has all along worked his sales very well, and under a good system he now sells 1,600 maunds a week at 40 centres, and about 400 a week at his head-quarters. These will be extended; a little road-work is still going on; turfing and finishing off the earth-work thrown up.

Kudbah.—Mr. Perry has now little distress here to deal with; he has done good service in collecting ponies for other officers whose transport arrangements are backward.

Bulrampore.—Lieutenant Colts here is fortunate in being able to reach most of his minor golas by water; he has visited the greater part of his circle, and has all his arrangements well in hand; he sells about 1,700 maunds a week through moodies, and also a large quantity at the Barsoe hat; he has still about 2,000 women and children on petty works.

Kissengunge.—The minor golas here are now all well stocked. Mr. Craven reports that this work has been accomplished in the face of great difficulties; in the minor golas are now stocked 21,000 maunds, which, at the present rate of expenditure, will last up to the 25th; but the boats having found their way up the rivers, supplies will continue to flow in regularly. At Kissengunge were 2,500 people still on relief works.

Bahadoorgunge.—Here the minor golas which had been fully stored have been very nearly emptied, 7,686 maunds only remaining; boats are arriving, so sales will go on freely.

The people here are not in want of money but grain; in the extreme north they had good crops, which were disposed of too soon; advances consequently are not generally needed. 719 persons were relieved by distribution of thread and cotton—a mode of relief successfully worked here.

Arrareeah.—Transport has gone well here, and some advances, which Mr. Rattray thought necessary, have been made in the neighbourhood of Motiharee. The village-ticket system has been extended, 3,027 persons being relieved in that way.

Mr. Rattray is fortunate in being able to work both boats and pack-ponies, of which he has 564 at work. He has expended a large quantity of grain, having advanced over 42,000 maunds.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,77,006-3-3+25,171-1-4 = 8,02,177-4-7.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	10,468	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others, for district road repairs ...	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plant	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	4,56,305	6	1

			Rs.	A.	P.
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	...	...	70,225	0	0
Advanced to zemindars to assist their ryots	...	...	32,600	0	0
Advanced to Lieutenant W. Coles, on account of pay	...	...	150	0	0
Office establishment	...	...	1,174	10	7
Office contingencies	...	...	2,520	9	3
Gola establishment	...	...	3,921	6	2
Advanced for purchase of fodder	...	...	2,014	2	0
Advance for cart tracks	...	...	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker	...	...	757	2	3
Construction of goladar's house	...	...	148	6	0
Construction of golas	...	...	26,080	5	9
Gola contingencies	...	...	46	0	0
Total	...	...	8,02,177	4	7

*Expenditure during the Fortnight.**Transport of grain—*

Payments to contractors on account of cart-hire for grain transport	...	...	2,121	9	9
Gola establishment	...	...	711	1	6
Gola contingencies	...	...	31	0	0
Office establishment	...	...	339	8	0
Office contingencies	...	...	266	10	10

			Rs.	A.	P.
Deputation allowances to E. B. Baker, Esq., District Grain Officer	...	200	0	0	0
Ditto, H. B. Munro, Esq., Assistant District Grain Officer	...	200	0	0	0
Ditto, D. O. Meiklejohn, Esq., Relief Superintendent	...	561	0	0	0
Total	...	...	4,430	14	1

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the Theft of Grain reported in the District of Purneah, from 28th June to 11th July 1874.

Names of Stations.			Number of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Arrareeah	..	..	4	19	12	0
Motiharee	..	..	2	6	6	0
Kalliagunge	..	..	3	27	8	0*
Bahadoorgunge	..	..	3	10	2	0
Sudder	..	..	1	0	10	0
Bulrampore	..	..	1	0	11	9
Muniharee	..	..	1	9	0	0
Kissengunge	..	..	1	1	8	3
Total	..	..	16	75	10	0

* In one case value not known.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on other works than those under the Public Works Department in the District of Purneah during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Da.	Gram.	Maize.
Sudder ... { Tank ...	555	1,829	138	2,012	39	98	9	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Road ...	3,788	5,079	907	9,774	271	563	65	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusbah Amour Road ...	780	24,357	11,061	37,098	56	1,740	854	2,650	56	1,685	879	2,620	10	6	13	35
Kisengunge ... { Tank ...	6,793	9,938	7,569	24,321	740	1,006	856	2,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Road ...	1,134	516	279	1,729	81	23	30	134	281	90	58	433	...	...	...	...
Bahadoorgunge Road ...	10,338	702	2,415	13,455	738	50	173	961	1,599	131	468	1,998	...	...	...	...
Arrareeah ... Road ...	22,624	12,354	9,622	44,600	1,616	882	687	3,185	1,721	1,295	837	3,853	...	...	...	...
Total number employed ...	51,890	55,998	26,934	134,822	3,967	4,294	2,954	11,215	4,875	3,680	3,225	11,780	...	...	...	...

Table showing the Average Number of Persons on receipt of Relief as far as can be ascertained from (imperfect) Return received.

By cooked food ...	...	...	...	...	269
By uncooked food ...	...	...	...	...	6,791
In poor-houses ...	...	...	...	...	257
By village-relief tickets ...	...	...	...	...	7,694
By light-labor tickets ...	...	...	...	...	9,630
By spinning ...	...	...	...	...	26
By weaving ...	...	...	...	...	10
By other means ...	...	...	...	...	35

Total ... 24,722

PURNEAH,
The 16th July 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated in the Purneah District Hospitals for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF POOR-HOUSES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Abandoned.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Sudder	Returns not received. The deaths are due to— Diarrhoea ... 2 Fever ... 1 Total ... 3
Dengra	
Kusbah Amour	
Kudbah	
Bulrampore	
Sunkurpore	
Dheibaja	
Bahadoorgunge	
Total ...	93	243	336	220	11	5	3	97	

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah
for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
			By sale to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
Sudder ... { As per last return ...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... { During the fortnight ...	71,000	8,906	2,926	577	566	566	20,433
Dengrahi ... { As per last return ...	80,000	28,384	2,679	270	550	724	4,233
... { During the fortnight ...	38,000	5,225	11,307	2,519	7,400	5,531	26,737
Kushah Amour ... { As per last return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { During the fortnight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ... { As per last return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { During the fortnight ...	57,500	20,652	3,380	179	...	466	4,025
Kudbah ... { As per last return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { During the fortnight ...	62,000	16,844	3,515	1,700	17,111	3,548	25,670
Kissengunge ... { As per last return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { During the fortnight ...	64,000	20,156	17,357	4,197	2,383	11,310	36,007
Bahadoorgunge ... { As per last return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { During the fortnight ...	40,400	4,333	466	433	560	1,850	3,188
Arrareeah ... { As per last return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { During the fortnight ...	86,500	10,631	17,201	29,595	42,871	17,001	1,07,568
Kallagunge ... { As per last return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { During the fortnight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Despatched for Malda ...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
To be sent from Godagaree ...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,50,000	1,16,633	790,080	44,614	94,273	85,096	2,06,902
			24,711	6,352	22,038	6,218	59,217
			1,94,371	50,966	1,16,270	62,212	3,53,219

DISTRICT PURNEAH.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the Month of June 1874, and the corresponding Months of the year 1872-73, as called for by Government Letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873.

	Head-quarters Division, Purneah.	Sub-Division Kissengunge.	Sub-Division Arrareeah.
Dacoity—			
Headings Nos. 30 and 31, Crime Return ...	Month of June 1874 ...	3	3
Robbery—			
Headings Nos. 32 and 33, Crime Return ...	Month of June 1874 ...	...	1
Theft—			
Heading No. 43, Crime Return ...	Month of June 1874 ...	21	50
...	Corresponding month of June 1873 ...	13	12
...	Corresponding month of June 1872 ...	13	10
House-breaking and theft—			
Headings Nos. 35, 36, and 42, Crime Return ...	Month of June 1874 ...	23	3
...	Corresponding month of June 1873 ...	31	13
...	Corresponding month of June 1872 ...	18	8
Total of all four crimes ...	Month of June 1874 ...	47	56
...	Corresponding month of June 1873 ...	44	25
...	Corresponding month of June 1872 ...	31	18

W. O. LEWIS,

Court Inspector.

Dated 7th July 1874.

Statement showing the Number of Persons relieved by Roy Lutchmiput Singh, Bahadoor, at his Khas and Putnee Zemindaries in the District of Purneah for the period ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

NAMES OF RELIEF CENTRES.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hussengunge, including Khanda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	1,094	229	2,025	144'64	.....
Chowki Nurgaddoo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kudwah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	412	98	610	43'66	.....
Arreahwah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	1,332	340	1,805	125'92	.....
Lutehmipore Toolisa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	1,766	1,178	3,282	233'71	.....
Purneah—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoes ...	326	146	109	581	41'50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedans ...	498	686	384	1,478	103'57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
Putnee Mohals, consisting of 28 mouzahs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170	7,740	2,610	11,520	354'00	.....
Total ...	734	832	493	2,059	147'7	1,848	12,934	4,455	19,237	994'53	195
Total of Col. No. 3 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1061'90	.....

* Return not yet received.

PURNEAH,
The 13th July 1874.

BISHUN CHUND,
Agent for Roy Lutchmiput Singh, Bahadoor.

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 10th July 1874.

Area of sub-division in square miles ...	4,951
Population ...	1,714,796
Number of relief circles ...	9
Number of villages ...	4,179
Amount of grain stored, in maunds ...	1,16,633

Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—

Managed through Public Works Department subordinates ...	9,112
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency ...	11,215
Total ...	20,327

Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief 7,318

Number of known cases of starvation death—

Up to date of last return ...	7
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Grain disposed of up to date of last return.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Sale to laborers ...	55,996	6,216	62,212
2. " to public ...	99,660	24,711	1,24,371
3. In charitable relief ...	44,014	6,352	50,366
4. Advanced to ryots ...	94,232	22,038	1,16,270
Total ...	2,93,902	59,317	3,53,219

PURNEAH,
The 16th July 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 4th July 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereon.		Condition of laborers and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disburse-ment during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Govern-ment grain supplied to laborers.					
												Rs. A. P.
<p> Road No. 1. Kasganj to Kotganj. </p>	<p> The whole line of 12 miles in length has been fixed, and estimate in progress. </p>	<p> 3 parties working. </p>	<p> 3,451 </p>	<p> </p>	<p> </p>	<p> 3,451 </p>	<p> Mds. 8rs. 233 11 </p>	<p> The number of laborers on this road is much the same as last reported. It is now employed except on the dressing and grading of the slopes of banks and heavy floods in this portion of the country, and at present from the district there is one flock of water. It is feared that owing to the constant floods the same will suffer a little in some places for want of proper weed- ing. </p>	<p> The system of paying the laborers in cash has now been in force since the 23rd of June, and has met with general satisfaction to the people on our works. If the laborers are not given the option to choose be- tween the former mode of payment, the latter would be almost uni- versally preferred. The laborers wholly paid in cash, and they find a ready and profitable sale for their produce. They are required for their own use, and above that required for their own use. The following arrange- ments have been made for the laborers in grain:— The Sircar or Mohurir has been authorized to do by each sircar four work being now univer- sally adopted. The laborers are paid in cash, and the order to the laborer for the value of the work done. The laborer takes this to the Government purchase Government rice, and after receiving the rice, he goes to his gaug. </p>	<p> Orders have been issued to employ our laborers on the dressing and grading of the slopes of banks that have been thrown up. The rates for dressing the slopes are 12 seers per 100 running feet of bank, and for grading the same 10 seers per 100 running feet of bank. The rates for dressing the slopes have been thrown up in a very rough way by unskilled la- borers, and the rate for grading is 12 seers per 1000 super- feet. The rate for dressing the slopes being given for every 100 feet extra head beyond one chain. </p>	<p> Every effort has been made to supply the laborers with their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been successful, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of tools. When the works were first commenced, most of the laborers who were issued tools brought their own tools, and our works brought their own tools. It was feared, however, that the laborers were beginning to apply for work unless they brought kaddals, so that the laborers were issued tools to each work; and now as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. </p>	<p> Rs. A. P. 583 6 1 </p>
<p> Road No. 2. Nasipore to Bharwar. </p>	<p> The whole line, 82 miles in length, has been surveyed, levelled, estimate in progress. </p>	<p> 12 parties at work. </p>	<p> 23,572 </p>	<p> 4,271 </p>	<p> </p>	<p> 27,843 </p>	<p> 1,748 15 </p>	<p> The number of laborers on this road is much the same as last reported. It is now employed except on the dressing and grading of the slopes of banks and heavy floods in this portion of the country, and at present from the district there is one flock of water. It is feared that owing to the constant floods the same will suffer a little in some places for want of proper weed- ing. </p>	<p> The system of paying the laborers in cash has now been in force since the 23rd of June, and has met with general satisfaction to the people on our works. If the laborers are not given the option to choose be- tween the former mode of payment, the latter would be almost uni- versally preferred. The laborers wholly paid in cash, and they find a ready and profitable sale for their produce. They are required for their own use, and above that required for their own use. The following arrange- ments have been made for the laborers in grain:— The Sircar or Mohurir has been authorized to do by each sircar four work being now univer- sally adopted. The laborers are paid in cash, and the order to the laborer for the value of the work done. The laborer takes this to the Government purchase Government rice, and after receiving the rice, he goes to his gaug. </p>	<p> The rates for dressing the slopes are 12 seers per 100 running feet of bank, and for grading the same 10 seers per 100 running feet of bank. The rates for dressing the slopes have been thrown up in a very rough way by unskilled la- borers, and the rate for grading is 12 seers per 1000 super- feet. The rate for dressing the slopes being given for every 100 feet extra head beyond one chain. </p>	<p> Every effort has been made to supply the laborers with their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been successful, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of tools. When the works were first commenced, most of the laborers who were issued tools brought their own tools, and our works brought their own tools. It was feared, however, that the laborers were beginning to apply for work unless they brought kaddals, so that the laborers were issued tools to each work; and now as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. </p>	<p> Rs. A. P. 4,203 10 8 </p>
<p> Road No. 3. Kasganj to Tilaya. </p>	<p> 40 miles of old G. and D. road has been made, and estimate in progress. </p>	<p> 1 party </p>	<p> 25 </p>	<p> </p>	<p> </p>	<p> 25 </p>	<p> </p>	<p> The turning of the slopes has just been commenced. </p>	<p> The system of paying the laborers in cash has now been in force since the 23rd of June, and has met with general satisfaction to the people on our works. If the laborers are not given the option to choose be- tween the former mode of payment, the latter would be almost uni- versally preferred. The laborers wholly paid in cash, and they find a ready and profitable sale for their produce. They are required for their own use, and above that required for their own use. The following arrange- ments have been made for the laborers in grain:— The Sircar or Mohurir has been authorized to do by each sircar four work being now univer- sally adopted. The laborers are paid in cash, and the order to the laborer for the value of the work done. The laborer takes this to the Government purchase Government rice, and after receiving the rice, he goes to his gaug. </p>	<p> The rates for dressing the slopes are 12 seers per 100 running feet of bank, and for grading the same 10 seers per 100 running feet of bank. The rates for dressing the slopes have been thrown up in a very rough way by unskilled la- borers, and the rate for grading is 12 seers per 1000 super- feet. The rate for dressing the slopes being given for every 100 feet extra head beyond one chain. </p>	<p> Every effort has been made to supply the laborers with their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been successful, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of tools. When the works were first commenced, most of the laborers who were issued tools brought their own tools, and our works brought their own tools. It was feared, however, that the laborers were beginning to apply for work unless they brought kaddals, so that the laborers were issued tools to each work; and now as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. </p>	<p> Rs. A. P. 4,203 10 8 </p>

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out levelled works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereon.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursements during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of food sent to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.				
No. 4, Khasi-Dogra Ghat to Narmandi.	The whole line laid out and levelled; estimate submitted.	3 parties at work.	2,791	.....	.....	2,791	Mds. Rs. 216 13	Rs. A. P. 576 13 8	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 576 13 8
Road No. 6, Dougra Ghat to Narmandi.	Whole line laid out; levelled; estimate submitted.	4 parties.	3,437	.....	.....	3,437	137 14	499 9 7	.....	.....	.....	499 9 7
Road No. 6, Dougra Ghat to Narmandi.	Whole line laid out; levelled; estimate submitted.	4 parties.	6,346	391	.....	6,547	247 24	659 5 0	.....	.....	.....	659 5 0
No. 7, Bulram-pore to Tarnapore.	The whole line laid out, levelled, and surveyed; estimate submitted.	4 parties.	8,331	1,076	.....	9,407	838 20	2,289 5 4	.....	.....	.....	2,289 5 4

No. of to to	Whole line has estimate sub- mitted for sanction.	2 parties...	2,469	91	2,541	218 32	583 7 6				583 7 6
No. 16, Purneah to Kuthah.	The whole line has been laid out.	1 party ...	1,105	.....	1,105	53 10	147 5 4	.....	.....	.....	147 5 4
No. 25, Kisen to Haidongunge.	Line laid out, and estimate submit- ted.	1 party ...	1,612	.....	1,612	10 28	44 8 9	.....	.....	.....	44 8 9
No. 24 Road No. 35, Mishanigunge to Salignge.	Repairs to the old existing road. Repairs and im- provements to the new road.	1 party ...	66	.....	66	15 22	49 7 5	.....	.....	.....	49 7 5
Road No. 36-4 Chowagura to Bairampore.	Line marked out, and estimate sub- mitted for sanc- tion.	2 parties...	2,469	883	2,523	111 8	296 3 9	.....	.....	.....	296 3 9

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

No. 676—S.R., dated Doomka, the 15th July 1874.

From—JOHN BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 12th instant.

2. The second fortnight of the rains has passed; and all the good hopes given by the first have been more than fulfilled. Both the people and the country are in good condition, and there is no reason to believe they will not continue so.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Supplies are short in Rajmehal. Orders have been given to sell Government rice there to the public; but too recently for me to report the result. Generally prices are lower, and Mr. Grant reports from Godda that private stores are coming out pretty freely. It is not easy to say what the state of the market generally is, or to draw inferences from what can be ascertained, because large advances made in odd places in the district are a disturbing influence, the effect of which is hard to calculate. It is enough to say that between private and public stores we have grain enough.

Reports from Godda, Deoghur, Rajmehal, and Moheshpore, show the condition of the crops everywhere to be good. During the fortnight I have visited Pakour in Ambar, and seen Mr. Stewart at Rajmehal.

I shall give an account of affairs in Ambar.

More than a week ago I got a report of distress in Ambar sent by Sub-Deputy Baboo Ishwari Prasad to Mr. Wood, by Mr. Wood to the Commissioner, and by the Commissioner to me.

The Baboo's information was very minute, and was chiefly to the effect that a number of people had no food in their houses.

Mr. Wood supposed that the landlord, Baboo Gopi Lal Pauri, had been excessively harsh with his tenants, and by selling their cattle for arrears of rent, had caused distress.

At the same time the abkari darogah had caught an old Sonthal woman carrying off refuse mahows from the distillery to eat.

Mr. Wood proposed the immediate import of 10,000 maunds of rice. Ambar lies about the station of Pakour on the loop line, East Indian Railway. The zemindar lives at Pakour. I had been there in May. There was then a very loud clamour that neither landlord nor mahajuns would help the people. Villagers, chiefly Mussulmans, collected and petitioned me to do something very active immediately. As the people looked strong and healthy, I had time to listen to the zemindar's story, which was very short and easy to understand. The people had had fair crops, but not good. They were worse off a good deal than in ordinary years. They were clamorous for money advances. The zemindar would not give them advances till rain fell. Then he would do whatever was right. The people were very loud in their cries that they would be dead before the rain came. The zemindar's words sounded fair, and I left the people to him, intending to return before long. Other business kept me away, and I was not able to go back to Ambar till last week, when Mr. Wood's letter came.

I went to Pakour and staid there for two days. I saw the zemindar, the abkaree darogah, numbers of villagers, and a good many villages.

I think I saw more land cultivated about Pakour than anywhere else in the district in an equal area. East of the railway is mostly flat rice land, cultivated by Bengali-Mussulmans. West is rolling country, the home of Sonthals. In the Bengali villages dhan had been sown everywhere, and some had been transplanted.

Transplanting was going on, and harrowing, and some ploughing. A great deal of rain had fallen. The corn looked very well, and there was very little land left uncultivated—less I think than I should have expected to see in an ordinary year.

About the baris was a little maize sown along with jute. I heard of a good deal of low land rice having been spoiled by a flood from the Ganges.

In the Sonthal country I saw a very great quantity of maize in excellent condition; not yet in flower, but likely to be so soon. There was also a large extent of country under dhan; and the people, men, women, and children, were actively engaged in ploughing, harrowing, transplanting, and weeding. Everywhere on both sides of the line the people looked in excellent condition. In one Sonthal village the few women left in the houses looked particularly well. The baris were as full of pigs, goats, and fowl as could be wished.

Baboo Gopi Lal Pauri told me he had advanced over Rs. 6,000 to his ryots since the rain began; and he promises to advance as much more as is necessary. I saw his annochatra. The people feeding there were nearly all women and children, and were not very hungry, for after their food was put before them they waited for the word of command before they began to eat, and then were in no hurry. The Baboo says a good deal of food is lost every day for want of eaters.

The whole time I was in the bungalow at Pakour, even till long after night-fall, I was besieged by crowds of ryots demanding help from Government.

Twice I met considerable numbers of these men at the zemindar's residence; and once the zemindar came to my bungalow to meet them. On all three occasions one or two mahajuns were present. Two or three of the same men, who seemed to be leaders, were constantly present.

I may say that not one man showed the faintest trace of having insufficient food. They were nearly all Mussulmans, with a few gangs of Sonthals.

The cry of the men was that they wanted advances. They admitted having received all that the zemindar said he had given. Their general answer was—"I know nothing about Rs. 6,000. He has only given Rs. 100 in my village. I only got Rs. 5, and I want Rs. 20." Not one man said he had got a paise more or less than the landlord said he had given. They even repeated in angry tones the exact words the zemindar used in describing his policy. "We want money, and the Rajah says he won't be our mahajun." "I tell them I will see their cultivation safe, but won't turn mahajun." The old mahajuns are advancing money in any required quantity to ryots who can give security, at about 25 per cent. The zemindar is advancing money in the quantities he himself thinks necessary to persons he thinks require it, without very much scrutiny of security, at 18 per cent. The ryots of course would like to borrow largely at low interest without security. I see no reason why they should be indulged. It is no object of ours, or of any one but themselves, to make them exceptionally well off this year. I think rajah and mahajun, supplementing each other as I have described, are doing precisely the work each can do best.

As I have said, both the people and the land generally are now in very good condition in the middle of the second of the three worst months. The people's bodies are fairly nourished; and the land is well sown, stocked, and cultivated. Either the people had seed, food, and cattle of their own, in which case the whole cry of distress was greatly in excess of the truth; or the mahajuns lent, or the zemindar lent, in which case complaints of failure of duty on the part of these persons were false; or, as is most likely, all three cases were true; the people had more than they said; the mahajuns lent more than was said; the zemindar both lent and abstained from exacting to a greater extent than the people said till they were pressed. Both zemindar and mahajuns know very well that the ryots' loss is their loss. If they have lent money enough to have people and land in proper order on the 15th of July, it is not likely they will let all their previous work be spoiled for the want of the necessary present expenditure. Neither the zemindar nor any one mahajun said a word about not being able to supply money. The zemindar repeatedly told me he had both money and grain enough for all necessities.

One ryot took me about two miles to show me some land left unsown for want of capital. Another man on the way pointed out as unsown some high grass land on both sides of a village road. It looked as if it never was cultivated, and is most likely common; but the first man did show me some high rice land which had only been ploughed once. I think the fact that I should be taken two miles through thickly cultivated rice land, to be shown about an acre of very high land once ploughed and looking dirty and neglected early in the transplanting season, is very strong evidence that there is nothing to complain of. When I mentioned this ryot's name to the zemindar, the answer was—"Come again a month hence, and try how much *patil* land you can find."

One stout-looking noisy gang of less than a dozen men complained to me that they were Wahabees, and therefore forbidden to give or take interest. Their own Wahabee mahajuns had failed, and they wanted the zemindar to lend to them, without interest, for the sake of their law. They thought it a very hard case that they should be laughed at. I asked the zemindar repeatedly if there was any necessity for bringing in more grain. He said he had taken 1,000 maunds, not because he wanted it, but because it had been suggested, and he did not like to decline. He had opened the *annochatra*, and had to send his own servants to eat the cooked food.

Under these circumstances I did not press the zemindar to take more grain, nor did I resolve to bring in grain myself, nor to open kitchens, nor yet did I think it necessary to follow up the Deputy Collector and look into the houses he had looked into. I have always thought this house examination a most fallacious test. All over the district for the last seven months I have been hearing of so many houses with not a grain in one, and still the people have held on well enough. Every fire brought out many maunds of unsuspected grain. I don't suppose the very poor laborers ever do have stores of grain. I am convinced the *pergunnah* of Ambar is in as good condition as any part of the district, and quite able to take care of itself.

The weather is all but perfect; it is not perfect only because in several places *makai* was beginning to droop from excessive moisture, but every officer says that crop is now looking as well as possible. Wherever I have been myself, the alternations of rain and sunshine have been exactly what I should have ordered if I had had the power.

There is nothing to report about crime, starvation, or misery.

The Jamtara narrative has just come in. It will be remembered that not very long ago this south-west corner of the district was giving very great anxiety, and that men and rice were sent there as quick as they could be moved. I quote a few sentences from Mr. Hand's narrative. On the bad side: "The stocks in the bazar are still low." "It is generally difficult to get more than 1 rupee or 2 rupees' worth of grain from any one retail vendor." On the good side: "Mahajuns in Kundahit Karaya have been induced to make advances." "All the mahajuns and landholders admitted they had some stocks, but only very little." "The rainfall has been very heavy." "Cultivation this year does not appear to be in the least backward." "The condition of the people has very considerably improved." "Though thin and emaciated people are not uncommon, still the numbers are fast decreasing." "I do not of course mean to infer by emaciated that extreme condition which precedes actual starvation." "I am not aware of any grain-thefts or robberies."

It will be seen from all this, either that the case was not so bad as was supposed, or that it yielded wonderfully to treatment. Mr. Wilmot, from Deogurh, reports as follows:—"The bhadoi crops are doing well, and have been cultivated to a considerably greater extent than usual. Indian-corn has been hoed, but is a little backward for want of sun. Sathi dhan, murwa, gundli, all look in very good order indeed. Keri, gundli, murwa, janera, may all be expected in five to six weeks. Sathi dhan in seven or eight weeks, from the present date, will be ready for reaping." Mr. Grant says the condition of the Godda people is greatly improved; and one of his reasons is, the large cultivators bringing out their stores.

Mr. Wood says "the improvement noted in my last report still continues."

Mr. Stewart's report is generally favorable; but in some villages seed-grain was declared deficient. Mr. Stewart has been lending money to buy. I saw Mr. Stewart at Rajmehal after he had sent off his report. He said there was seed enough, but only in the hands of rich men, and the poor could not buy. He reports that some Paharias were found in the hills in bad want of relief, which they got from Taljhari.

Cholera broke out, and 44 people died in one place in the Rajmehal sub-division. A native doctor promptly visited the place. There have been two or three cases near Doomka.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

We are under orders to shut off work with all convenient speed, and we are doing so. The two Sultanabad roads, and the Godda and Hansdiha, have been stopped. Our bunds and tanks are all nearly finished, and the numbers of work people are greatly decreased.

As I reported last time, our works have not in the least degree interfered with agriculture.

The total daily average of laborers on the 15th of June was	...	32,468
On the 28th of June, it was	...	23,556
Now it is	...	15,905

We have thus got rid of more than half our labourers this past month.

Mr. Stewart informed me on Thursday last at Rajmehal that at that date no work was being paid for in cash in the sub-division.

Mr. Grant says in his narrative "payment in grain is the rule, and it has been introduced everywhere it is practicable."

Mr. Wilmot reports a kind of strike of coolies against grain payments on the Modhupur feeder road. I have no doubt he will make up all differences.

C.—TRANSPORT.

I have heard of no private importation. Our northern sub-division's transport and storage was finished long ago. My Maldah allotment has been turned into an order on Calcutta for a like quantity, to be drawn as required.

D.—STORAGE.

I have nothing of importance to report.

E.—ADVANCES.

Rupees 100 advanced during the fortnight under the Land Improvement Act. A large quantity of rice has been advanced to landlords and others. I understand Mr. Wood to say he has given out 13,439 maunds altogether, of which 5,387 maunds is to be put down to the fortnight under report.

I have advanced 1,000 maunds to the zemindar of Pakour.

Mr. Grant has advanced 17,736 maunds to ryots during the fortnight.

I do not at all believe the quantity of rice given out in different parts of the district is any criterion whatever of the comparative condition. In some places we got in large stores in the dry weather, and much the best thing to do with them now is to lend them out. If I had a large store of rice in Doomka I could lend it, though I cannot sell it easily. Not having it, I can do without it.

Mr. Wilmot has lent out 92 maunds, and Mr. Hand 493 maunds, during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The numbers of persons are in—

Godda	...	1,299	The figures shown here are fortnightly totals. The others I presume are the same. This gives a charitable relief daily average of 246 for the district.
Deogurh	...	17	
Sultanabad	...	1,634	
Rajmehal	...	136	
Doomka	...	368	

Except Messrs. Wood and Wilmot, no one has given a complete and easily intelligible return of recipients of relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative	1,34,086 2 3

<i>Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.</i>		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, S. P., as per progress report for the fortnight ending 4th July 1874, as follows:—										
No. 1, Doomka to Jamtara road ...	475	12	0							
" 2, Katikund to Amrapara road										
" 3, Jarmundi to Deogurh road ...	552	15	9							
" 4, Hansdiha and Godda road ...	550	0	3							
" 6, Tinpahar and Bario road ...	534	0	0							
" 7, Bario and Manihari road ...	726	0	0							
" 10, Metalling of the Bhagulpore and Sooree road ...	281	6	0							
" 13, Repairs to Bhagulpore and Sooree road ...	37	9	3							
" 14, Bahawa to Barhait road ...	339	6	9							
" 16, Pakour to Hiranpore road ...	375	14	6							
" 17, Doomka station road ...	54	9	0							
" 26, Brinda tank ...	14	0	0							
" 29, Doomka to Maheshpore road ...	440	0	0							
" 31, Bund at Kutikund ...	133	0	0							
" 32, Bund at Boari ...	151	0	0							
" 55, Mahespore to Hiranpore road ...	107	0	0		4,772	9	6			
Godda sub-divisional office, for the fortnight ending 4th July 1874, as per progress report ...					6,972	6	4			
Deogurh sub-divisional office, as per progress report for the fortnight ending 4th July 1874 ...					78	13	6			
Rajmehal sub-divisional office, as per progress report for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874 ...					8,819	2	10			
Under Reverend H. P. Boerresen for the period ending 4th July 1874:—										
Tank in Benagaria ...	205	0	0							
Road from Benagaria to Kalipatha ...	657	0	0							
Bund in Kurundar ...	328	0	0							
Tank in Ghatakpore ...	98	0	0							
Bund in Foolpahari ...	81	0	0							
Holes filled up in and near Sulunga ...	87	0	0		1,456	0	0			
Under W. M. Smith, Esq., sub-divisional officer of Doomka, for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874:—										
Jail bund ...	22	14	0							
Bazar drain ...	12	8	6							
New archery road ...	1	4	0		36	11	3			
<i>Sudder Office.</i>										
Salary of establishment for June 1874 ...	299	2	8							
Paid to B. Wood, Esq., for settling old accounts ...	500	0	0							
Paid for transport of rice from Cynthia to Doomka ...	515	0	10							
Paid for keep and feed of elephant borrowed for relief works ...	82	11	10		1,396	15	4	23,532	10	9
Grand Total ...								1,57,618	13	0
<i>Advances.</i>										
Permanent advance to the goladar of Katikund ...								5	0	0
Ditto ditto of Doomka ...								50	0	0
Paid advance in grain tokens to Mr. Wood ...								500	0	0
Ditto ditto to Mr. Boerresen ...								500	0	0
Ditto ditto to Mr. Hand ...								1,000	0	0
Total ...								2,055	0	0

NOTE.—Government telegram prohibiting cash payments was received in this office on the 29th June, and orders to the effect issued to all officers concerned on the same day.

This statement shows the expenditure made before and after the receipt of the said telegram.

For want of explanations from sub-divisional officers, information of the actual disbursement in grain or in cash could not be given in all cases.

Sub-divisional officers have been called for to furnish the information.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sonhal Pergunahs for the Fortnight ending 12th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.			TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.										
			Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.													
Bajmahal	8th July 1874	Mds. 1,55,000	43,427	0	0	11,177	10	12	5	27	4	508	0	0	1,429	6	13	13,118	4	13	122	3,400	a includes payment in kind.
Gedda	6th "		63,344	0	0	20,235	35	0	204	37	0	17,798	32	12	.....	.....	.....	38,178	24	13	.....	6,000
Deoghur	8th "		3,005	4	12	200	3	0	1	20	0	62	0	0	.....	.....	.....	293	23	0	.....	.....
Sulphansahel	10th "		23,044	24	0	1,715	16	9	77	36	12	13,439	14	8	.....	.....	.....	15,232	27	13	.....	.....
Jamtara	7th "		19,082	0	0	785	11	8½	338	11	44	2,573	34	0	6,391	7	54	10,086	24	21	.....	6,000
Domtia	10th "	3,000	0	0	80	20	8½	4	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	30	12½	.....	90	

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a)	By sale to laborers and payment in kind ...	28,483	5	11½
(b)	By sale to the public ...	13,531	25	13½
(c)	In charitable relief ...	632	22	8½
	Advance to ryots ...	34,347	1	4
		76,994	15	5
	Grain disposed of up to date of last report ...	40,300	36	15½
	Ditto during fortnight ...	36,693	18	5½
	Total ...	76,994	15	5

Price-current for the week ending 11th July 1874.

	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Doomka head-quarters ...	10	11½	12	12	13
Abjulpore ...	14	12½	...	...	14
Kumrabad ...	11	12	...	14	12
Deoghur sub-division ...	12½	11½	...	14	17½
Kurron ...	12	13½	...	16	15
Sarwa ...	13	14	...	15	17
Rajmehal sub-division ...	14	9	...	...	15
Sahebgunge ...	14	13	17	17	16
Burhait ...	...	10	...	16	...
Godda sub-division ...	10	9	...	13½	13½
Pathergawa ...	12	12	...	15	15
Saronee ...	12	12	...	15	15

List showing the Relief Works under the Civil Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.

No.	Name of Works.	Daily average.
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RAJMEHAL.

1	Sahebgunge to Burhait road	359
2	Madanshaye tank	18
3	Panchguri bund	58
4	Balio or Jhamuni bund	40
5	Simaljore bund	188
6	Hudduf road	142
7	Tinpahar "	133
8	Doodkhole bund	252
9	Shahabad "	55
10	Baromassia "	9
11	Khyrasole "	68
12	Futtehpore "	35
13	Kurunpore "	190
14	Soleband "	60
15	Bamundi "	6
16	Doodkhole road	70
17	Marapore bund	41
18	Burhait tank	131

Total	1,855
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DEOGHUR.

1	Pathrol feeder road	45
2	Tesidch to Rohini road	42
3	Jogia bund	53
4	Gopalpore bund	42
5	Panchrukhi "	23
6	Pirapaje "	32
7	Jamua "	43

No. Name of Works. Daily average.

DEOGHUR.—(Contd.)

8	Chihutia bund	...	...	...	32
9	Dharasingha "	...	...	...	25
10	Kamlia "	...	...	...	17
11	Gunsia "	...	...	...	4
12	Machataur "	...	...	...	4
13	Nikitpore "	...	...	...	8
14	Koatdihi "	...	...	...	22
15	Rukti "	...	...	...	21
16	Bijpore	...	...	...	16
17	Noorgi	...	...	...	4
18	Jogodishpore	...	...	...	2

Total ... 442

DOOMKA SUB-DIVISION.

1	Station roads and drains	...	...	...	25
2	Benagaria to Kalipator road	...	...	...	611
3	Koorandar bund	...	...	...	236
4	Gohikpore tank	...	...	...	156
5	Foolpahari bund	...	...	...	128
6	Holes filled up in and near Soolongo	...	...	...	151

Total ... 1,307

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

1	Godda to Barbait road	...	...	...	1,145
2	Godda tanks	...	...	...	236
3	Bandarchoda bund	...	...	...	110
4	Moheshpore tank	...	...	...	96
5	Kushba "	...	...	...	90
6	Talbaria bund	...	...	...	42
7	Sunpore "	...	...	...	103
8	Lukhurmar "	...	...	...	145
9	Pursa "	...	...	...	121
10	Simra tank	...	...	...	80
11	Hendooa "	...	...	...	89
12	Lohandia "	...	...	...	132
13	Bhora bund	...	...	...	99
	Chiharbana "	...	...	...	40
	Gopalpore "	...	...	...	25
	Amba "	...	...	...	10
	Gobra "	...	...	...	25
	Ranidi "	...	...	...	85
	Lohandia "	...	...	...	64
	Mohagama "	...	...	...	96
	Horeepore "	...	...	...	162
	Noonphoree "	...	...	...	163
	Komuldiha "	...	...	...	119
	Shookulchak "	...	...	...	16
	Doomria "	...	...	...	17
	Moordiha tank	...	...	...	64
	Kobra bund	...	...	...	93
	Banglia "	...	...	...	52
	Bahary "	...	...	...	85
	Bellary "	...	...	...	81
	Pathra "	...	...	...	19
	Pathra village road	...	...	...	111
	Amarpore bund	...	...	...	32
	Bacha "	...	...	...	20
	Perozpore "	...	...	...	63
	Sreepore "	...	...	...	6

3,936

Moheshpore Englishpara tank ... 78

No.	Name of Works.	JAMTARA.				Daily average.
1	Gaichand	..	..	..	..	182.9
2	Jamtara	..	..	..	..	80.6
3	Muchiguria	..	..	..	..	286.
4	Bharehandi	..	..	..	..	.... Closed.
5	Dukinbyhal	..	..	..	..	38.7
6	Kooruka	..	..	..	..	68.
7	Ladna	..	..	..	..	108.5
8	Chakri	..	..	..	..	59.2
9	Majea	..	..	..	..	29.2
10	Panjonja	..	..	..	..	.... Closed.
11	Gundipahari	..	..	..	..	.... Closed.
12	Kulhore	..	..	..	..	90.4
13	Sahardah	..	..	..	..	20.
14	Setalpur	..	..	..	..	35.1
15	Jealjore	..	..	..	..	36.
16	Ektara	..	..	..	..	9.2
17	Kanangoi	..	..	..	..	60.5
18	Upperbandha	..	..	..	..	.... Closed.
19	Moorgatana	..	..	..	..	14.
20	Ghate	..	..	..	..	14.1
21	Road to Railway Station	..	..	..	..	6.
22	Nala	..	..	..	..	356.4
23	Deojore	..	..	..	..	109.8
24	Dulbaria	..	..	..	..	160.9
25	Patharghattee	..	..	..	..	107.3
26	Searkatia	..	..	..	..	135.6
27	Ambajore	..	..	..	..	134.1
28	Kattaya	..	..	..	..	61.9
29	Bindiapather	..	..	..	..	77.1
30	Palajore	..	..	..	..	133.
31	Paikuria	..	..	..	..	44.7
32	Geria	..	..	..	..	59.5
33	Mohanpur	..	..	..	..	33.2
34	Kundohit	..	..	..	..	328.8
35	Bunkati	..	..	..	..	124.
36	Cart road to Najnagore	..	..	..	..	314.8
37	Khorian	..	..	..	..	256.1
38	Khejoori	..	..	..	..	125.9
39	Bagdohori	..	..	..	..	223.3
40	Salkho	..	..	..	..	124.8
41	Afzulpur	..	..	..	..	169.
42	Jamjore	..	..	..	..	194.5
43	Jolai	..	..	..	..	320.8
44	Kalpokuria	..	..	..	..	207.1
45	Chowkanda	..	..	..	..	90.4
46	Ashna ..	..	..	..	..	156.4
47	Dhosnia	..	..	..	..	299.
48	Paharady	..	..	..	..	172.4
Total						5,621.2

MEMORANDUM.

Rajmehal	..	..	..	..	1,855
Deoghur	..	..	..	..	442
Doomka	..	..	..	..	1,807
Godda	..	..	..	..	3,936
Moheshpore	..	..	..	..	78
Jamtara	..	..	..	..	5,621.2
As per Executive Engineer's progress report	..	..	..	..	2,666
Total					15,905.2

JOHN BOXWELL,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

No.	Names of Works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of rice received and issued to the laborers.				Supply of food thereto.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of foods.	Disbursement during the week.
				Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to the laborers.							Value of quantity issued.
1	Doomha to Jam-terhi road.	Estimate being marked out and leveling completed.	Works opened on 24th inst. and 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th miles. NIL.	2,750 or 75 per cent.	.....	.....	2,750	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rice obtained from bears and hats.	The laborers are generally healthy and strong. The prospect of the country is promising. Sowing of seeds going on well.	On alternate days by cash-tenders in the summers in the winter. For the sick, of the road of the road.	From 3 annas to 3 annas per hundred cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied by department.	Rs. A. P. 250 0 3
2	Katindia to Aunpura road	Lines chosen	.....	.....	.....	.....	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	.....	.....	NIL	NIL	Supplied	NIL
3	Jyranandi to Daghar road.	No progress made during the week.	Earth-work executed 86,622 cubic feet.	2,440 or 75 per cent.	29 or 17 per cent.	2	2,471	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rice and other food-grains are still available in the country at the following rates :— At Daghar :— Rice (common) ... 8, per Re. " (superior) ... 11 " (best) ... 12 Indian-corn ... 13 And gram ... 16 At Taljhara :— Rice (common) ... 8, per Re. " (superior) ... 9 " (best) ... 10 Indian corn ... 13 Gram ... 18	The laborers now employed are generally strong and able-bodied men. The prospect of the country is promising. Sowing of seeds going on well.	Every 2nd day by cash-tenders in the summers.	Earthwork from 3 annas to 3 annas per hundred cubic feet on soft soil, and 100 cubic feet per 100 cubic feet on hard soil.	Supplied partly by the Government and partly by the laborers themselves.	374 12 8
4	Hansda to Godda road.	Laying out completed. 280 chains.	74 chains	2,400 or 194, or 77 per cent.	.....	.....	2,400	Godda gola.	101 0 6	89 mila, and 8 ch krs. seers per ruple.	Condition of the people is poor and miserable. General features of the country is hilly and jungly.	Pay on 1st day made by sub-cassiers every day. The rate is about 16 per cent. in rice and 14 per cent. in cash.	From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work of the road of the road. For the running feet.	Tools are in most part supplied by the Department.	329 8	

6	Thompson to Bero road.	Complete project...	Completely opened	54 or 55 per cent.	54 or 55 per cent.	3,369	NIL	NIL	Government also in average distance of the country will meet the demand of the next bhadoi crop.	Ploughing of the fields is now commenced. The number of laborers is daily decreasing.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers.	CONTRACT WORK. From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. Men ... 2-0 to 1-6 Women 1-6 to 1-0 Children 1-0 to 0-6	Ditto	54 0 0
7	Bero to Manihari road.	Ditto	Ditto	54 or 55 per cent.	54 or 55 per cent.	3,371	No Government grain sold to laborers for want of money. But the sale of Government grain for foreign laborers at Bourjore.	Government rice is sold at Bero at an average distance of the country will meet the demand of the next bhadoi crop.	Ditto	Ploughing of the fields is now commenced. The number of laborers is daily decreasing.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers.	CONTRACT WORK. From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. Men ... 2-0 to 1-6 Women 1-6 to 1-0 Children 1-0 to 0-6	Ditto	48 0 0
10	Metalling Bhaulpore and Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	33, or 34 per cent.	33, or 34 per cent.	531	NIL	NIL	Government rice is sold at Bero at an average distance of the country will meet the demand of the next bhadoi crop.	Ploughing of the fields is now commenced. The number of laborers is daily decreasing.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers.	CONTRACT WORK. From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. Men ... 2-0 to 1-6 Women 1-6 to 1-0 Children 1-0 to 0-6	Supplied by department.	135 10 0
13	Repairs to Bhaulpore and Soory road.	Ditto	Ditto	27, or 28 per cent.	27, or 28 per cent.	277	NIL	NIL	Government rice is sold at Bero at an average distance of the country will meet the demand of the next bhadoi crop.	Ploughing of the fields is now commenced. The number of laborers is daily decreasing.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers.	CONTRACT WORK. From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. Men ... 2-0 to 1-6 Women 1-6 to 1-0 Children 1-0 to 0-6	Ditto	23 0 5
14	Repairs to Bhaulpore and Soory road.	Ditto	Ditto	27, or 28 per cent.	27, or 28 per cent.	1,276	NIL	NIL	Government rice is sold at Bero at an average distance of the country will meet the demand of the next bhadoi crop.	Ploughing of the fields is now commenced. The number of laborers is daily decreasing.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers.	CONTRACT WORK. From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. Men ... 2-0 to 1-6 Women 1-6 to 1-0 Children 1-0 to 0-6	Ditto	228 5 0

* Owing to exceedingly hot weather during this week there been a decrease in the number of laborers. Works are during the present week opened at Ghoreman and Tulljari, in both of which places the numbers of laborers are daily increasing.

† No golas or moode shops have yet been established. Until these arrangements are made, grain payment cannot be put in force.

No.	Name of Works.	Progress in making and repair work.	Progress in opening and relief work.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of rice received and issued to the laborers.				Supply of food thereto.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Expenses incurred during the week.
				Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Name of grain.	Quantity received.	Quantity issued to laborers.	Value of rice received.	Value of rice issued to laborers.					
16	Pakour to Hoosarpore road.	Ditto	Ditto	312 or 493 per 100.	.....	13 or 37 per 100.	Total.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Food-grains are still obtainable from the hills and harnas across the hills and of the work-people.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rs. A. P. 275 15 0
17	Doomka Station road.	Ditto	Ditto	.....	.....	704 or 704 per cent.	704	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	The condition of the people is not so very miserable. Most part of the country is under stock of the country is under the hands of the people till the next harvest, so it seems as though the people will be over.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5 9 0
20	Goida to Burhat road.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Same as last week.	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Brude tank	.....	.....	78 or 78 per cent.	.....	.....	79	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	The laborers are willing to do contract work.	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0
29	Doomkhat to Hoosarpore road.	15 miles of road marked out and being made to the centre line laid out. <i>Fide</i> report of the 20th June.	7 miles	463 or 463 per cent.	.....	.....	463	None by the department as yet, but by the civil authorities, quantity and value of grain issued to laborers not known.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Arrangements are now being made to issue rice to laborers; a number of laborers to be employed in the hills and orders have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to hold a meeting with the laborers (Narayan Gur), but the river has not yet been cleared on the way from the hills to the passage being impassable.	.....	.....	.....	440 0 0

TAL-TREE BRIDGE.

Arrangements are being made to the Tal-tree bridge, two of them have already started.

CONTRACT WORK.
From 2 to 4 1/2 p.
per 100 cubic feet
of earth-work.

PIECE-WORK.

3 annas per hour.
for 100 cubic feet
of earth-work.
and 4 annas for
work done in
a land of 50 feet.

TASK WORK.

A. P.
Men ... 2 0
Women ... 1 6
Children ... 0 9

31	Bund at Kas- resail.	.....	.....	423 or 425 per cent.	.....	423 or per cent.	NII	NII	NII	NII	Same as last week.	Supplied by Department.	68 0 0
32	Bund at Boari...	.....	.....	338 or per cent	.....	328 or per cent	NII	NII	NII	NII	Same No. 7.	Supplied by Department.	61 0 0
39	Doomha to Mal- hapore road.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NII	NII	NII	NII	No more work in progress.	Supplied by Department.	107 0 0
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NII	NII	NII	NII	Same as in No. 29.	Supplied by Department.	107 0 0
45	Mohepore to Hoengapora road.	18 miles of road aligned and 2 1/2 miles of road applied.	.....	432 or cent per cent.	.....	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	Same as in No. 29.	Supplied by Department.	2,657 11 9

* There has been a considerable reduction in the number of laborers during the week, and this can only be attributed to the severe showers of rain almost every day in the week. The supervisor in charge reports that he has not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether or not there will be any probability of laborers flocking in afterwards, and that he is of opinion that when cessations in the rains occur, most of the people will resort to ploughing, and the number on the works will only be very small until after the ploughing season.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 4th July 1874.

No.	Name of works.	Progress in making relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of grain received and issued to laborers.				Supply of food thereof.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of help.	Disbursements made during the week.
				Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Name of	Quantity of quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity of quantity issued to laborer.	Value of quantity issued to laborers.				
1	Doomla to Jambhar road.	Estimate being made; irrigation and surveying completed.	Works opened on 20th inst., 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 4th miles.	2,216 or 99 52 cent.	.....	.....	2,216	.....	.....	.....	47 mds. 25 str. 3 annas, 3 pice, and 1 tilla.	138 Rs. 3 annas, 3 pice.	Twice weekly	From 2½ to 4 per 100 c.ft. of earth-work.	Supplied by Department.	Rs. As P 255 11 9*
3	Jamundeo to Doghur rail.	Nil.	1,28,853	4,528 or 99 52 cent.	or 19 or -23 or -68 cent.	per cent.	4,546	Doghur.	162 mds. 5 as. 15 annas, 1 pice.	453 rs. 45 mds. 120 str.	.....	.....	For the first part of the season the work was done in cash, and 5 annas per mds. were paid for the last part in kind. The grain made every day.	Mostly supplied by Government, but some brought by themselves.	275 3 37	
4	Hansdeho and Godda road.	Nicking out 25,000 lbs. bulbulah, 5 mules.	In 14 mile chain 100,000 lbs. bulbulah, 5 mules.	3,352 or 97 27 cent.	92 or 273 cent.	.....	3,374	.....	.....	.....	98 mds. 265 13 9 ch.ks. 14 annas, 1 pice.	.....	Contract work.	As, to 5 as. per 100 lbs. for labor 1½ to 2 as. per man per diem, 10 annas for women, 4 to 5 pice for 1 an. to one an. wholly in rice.	Supplied by Government.	400 12 0

No.	Particulars and Buri Road.	Completed project	Completely opened	144 or per cent.	1,414 or per cent.	1,607	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fair: most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their fields, consequently the number of laborers are daily decreasing.	Government rice is sold at Buria and Deo. The average distance of 6 miles from the 25th mile at Buria and Deo and July 4th instant.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers to laborers by boursers by rice, and at from work on contract, such carpenters, cartmen, &c., by cash.	DAILY LABOUR. Class I— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 1 0 Class II— Sirdars ... 2 0 Men ... 1 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 0 9 Contract works 2 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work.	Meat part of the laborers are supplied by Government bours.	100 0 0
6	Buria and Pro- tappure road.	Ditto	Ditto	144 or per cent.	1,414 or per cent.	1,607	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fair: most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their fields, consequently the number of laborers are daily decreasing.	Government rice is sold at Buria and Deo. The average distance of 6 miles from the 25th mile at Buria and Deo and July 4th instant.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers to laborers by boursers by rice, and at from work on contract, such carpenters, cartmen, &c., by cash.	DAILY LABOUR. Class I— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 1 0 Class II— Sirdars ... 2 0 Men ... 1 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 0 9 Contract works 2 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work.	Meat part of the laborers are supplied by Government bours.	100 0 0
19	Collection of metal, Binagul- and Bory road.	Complete project	Completely open- ed.	458 or 50 33 9 67 per cent.	1,414 or per cent.	1,607	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fair: most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their fields, consequently the number of laborers are daily decreasing. Those who are engaged in the tract work attend in the afternoon, after the ploughing is done in the morning; daily labor cannot be avoided. The number of laborers is small for con- tract work.	Government rice is sold at Buria and Deo. The average distance of 6 miles from the 25th mile at Buria and Deo and July 4th instant.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers to laborers by boursers by rice, and at from work on contract, such carpenters, cartmen, &c., by cash.	DAILY LABOUR. Class I— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 1 0 Class II— Sirdars ... 2 0 Men ... 1 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 0 9 Contract work 3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth work.	Meat part of the laborers are supplied by Government bours.	175 12 0
13	Repairs to Bha- gulara and Bory road.	Ditto	Ditto	119 or per cent.	1,414 or per cent.	1,607	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fair: most part of the people are now engaged in ploughing their fields, consequently the number of laborers are daily decreasing.	Government rice is sold at Buria and Deo. The average distance of 6 miles from the 25th mile at Buria and Deo and July 4th instant.	Payments are made daily or every 2nd day by cashiers to laborers by boursers by rice, and at from work on contract, such carpenters, cartmen, &c., by cash.	DAILY LABOUR. Class I— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 1 0 Class II— Sirdars ... 2 0 Men ... 1 0 Women ... 0 6 Children ... 0 9 Contract work 3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth work.	Meat part of the laborers are supplied by Government bours.	14 6 5

* Numbers of laborers are daily decreasing on account of rains and cultivation.
† There has been a considerable increase in the number of laborers during the week.

No.	Names of works.	Progress in unemployment works.	Progress in operating relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of grain received and issued to laborers.			Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of work.	Balance- during the week.
				Class I.	Class II. A.	Class II. B.	Total.	Name of laborer.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to laborers.	Value of quantity issued to laborers.			
14	Bawn and Bur- mah road.	Ditto	Ditto	744 or 54 per cent.	525 or 42 per cent.	.....	1,269	Burmah	34 and 31 875	Rs. 26 and 9 pice.	Rs. 30 and 10 pice.	Nil.	Ditto	.....	Rs. A. P. 111 1 0
16	Pakour and He- rapore Road.	Ditto	Ditto	563 or 54 per cent.	234 or 40 per cent.	.....	467	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	Ditto	101 15 6
17	Repairs to Bomka station road.	Ditto	Ditto	825 or 85 per cent.	65 or 14 per cent.	.....	469	Doon- ka.	.....	.....	31 2 1 6	Nil.	.....	Ditto	48 0 0
20	Brinda tank	.....	.....	Vide Form B.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Band at Kal- kon.	.....	.....	437 or 44 or 90 per 73 per cent.	.....	.....	471	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	71 0 0